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The Bombay Chronicle

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Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
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VOL XIII NO. 98— BOMBAY: SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1925. ONE ANNA

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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

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P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
1925			
25th Apl.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA ..		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§ ..		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA *		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925		
30th April	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer* ..	..
28th ,,	GAZANA*	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241
9th July	DOMALA	8,441
20th August	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
27th April	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6 813	MOOLTAN
7th May	MIRZAPORE *	6,715	
24rd ,,	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
15th June.	MALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd June.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
21st July	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA
7th Aug.	NARKUNDA ..	16227	
18th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

†Cargo vessel only, proceeds Japan via Singapore and Shanghai

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

25th April ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
27th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
29th ,, ..	BAMORA ..	Busreh via Karachi
29th ,, ..	KHANDALLA ..	East & S. Africa 2 p. m.
1st May ..	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN :—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING.

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Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonosaki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 987

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 30/6/24	30,65,586
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa City	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Ambala Cant.	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujra	Multan City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	London Agents:	

THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserved Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
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Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

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In all the principal towns throughout India
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

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Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc. (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
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INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
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REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES
BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

BANKING

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

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MARRIAGE DOWRY POLICY
The perfected system to provide Marriage Dowries for Daughters GUARANTEEING PAYMENT OF FULL SUM ASSURED IN EVENT OF PARENT'S DEATH and REFUND OF FULL PREMIUM PAID WITH PER CENT INTEREST SHOULD CHILD DIE WITHIN POLICY TERM Profits added if parent and child survive policy term Descriptive pamphlet upon application.
ZENITH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

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GUARANTEED TRIPLE BENEFIT POLICIES A SPECIALITY.
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(3) B. S. VAIDYA, Baroda.
(4) P. D. BHARGAVA, Esq., F.S.S. (Lond Manager, Head Office, AJMER.
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Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

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Established 1908
67 Apollo Street Fort BOMBAY

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[illegible] 25 years
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CURES ALL
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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 143, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
A

WANTED—CANVASSERS in each Indian district on Rs. 50—100. No security. LASKER & Co., Post Barlika. Dist. Sylhet. R1058

WANTED—MATRIC and B. A. Pay 70—3—150; 110—5—250. Cycle allowance; Free quarters enclose stamp for reply. Permanent. Apply sharp LOKAMANYA LIBRARY, Baroda. R1057

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A hardworking and a very efficient STENO-TYPIST for a big limited concern. Pay Rs. 100 or more according to qualifications. None but first class man need apply to Box No. 747, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1055

WANTED—GUJARATI PAKA NAMA knowing ENGLISH CLERK, HINDU, for GHATKOPAR JIVDAYA KHATA on about Rs. 50 with free quarters and prospects See Nagindas & Manekla:—75, Homji Street, Circle Bombay with written application
A R1022

WANTED—As Instructor, one B.E., one B.Sc., one SURVEYOR and DRAFTSMAN and one MATRIC on Rs. 150, 60, 60, and 25 per mensem respectively. MANAGER, CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Ambala City, Punjab.
A R1005

WANTED—A respectable and INFLUENTIAL GENTLEMAN or firm to represent Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., in H. H. Nizam's Dominions with Head quarters at Hyderabad on decent commission and allowance. Apply Branch Manager, 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 23140

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TO LET Immediately—Warden Road, excellent situation, facing sea, magnificent one-storied bungalow, drawing, dining, and ten bed rooms, all modern conveniences garage, etc., rent 900, reasonable offers considered. Apply Mr. JASSAWALA, 49, Warden Road.
C 23106

TO LET—Thakordwar. New Building, 3rd floor, 12 rooms, 10 x 26 each, whole or separate. Suitable for school or hospital. For Hindus only. Apply Box No. 746, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1047

ROOMS TO BE LET—Rents Rs. 21, 16, 14. Shops Rs. 40 and 35. Lady Hardinge Road, Amarnath Bhuwan, Matoonga. Auply HARI M. KENY, same Building.
C R1060

TO LET—At Tardeo Road, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's Compound, Two Big Spacious storeyed BUNGALOWS. extensive compound, suitable for big families, schools, Hospital, Parsi Boarding House, European Chummery, Clubs, Theatrical Company, Motor Workshops, or other business purposes. Apply EXECUTORS TRIBHUVANDAS VURJEVANDAS, Hummum Street, Fort.
R1038

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—2nd floor of a 4 storeyed chocolate coloured building between Girgaum Back Road and Sandhurst Road, opposite two elephants Imperial Cinema. Apply within.
R1063.

TO LET—SHOPS, GODOWNS, ROOMS for residence and office use at Carnac Road, Abba Building, HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & CO., 173, Jackria Musjid, Bombay.
C M883

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

GERMAN DIRECTORY, useful to all merchants, contains nearly 700 new addresses. Send rupee one only. CHANDULAL D. CHOKSHI, Nadiad. (Kaira).
R1051.

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Best JANAKPURI CUTCH 4,000 maunds (40 Seers maund) in lots of 1,000 maund each by Public Auction at the Railway Station Jaynagar B. N. W. Ry., District Darbhanga at 10 a.m. on the 10th May, 1925. Deposit of 10 per cent., of the total value at the time of bidding and the balance within one week. For particulars enquire HARSHNATH BROS., & CO., 22, Sukeas Lane, Calcutta.
N C

TYPEWRITERS—Remington 7 Rs. 60, 8 Rs 70, Empire 1 Rs. 75. Yost 20 Rs. 95. Oliver 3 Rs. 60, 5, Rs. 95. 9 Rs. 120. Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 Rs. 95 to 215. Remington Factory Rebuilts as new at second-hand prices. Guaranteed Repairs to all makes. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, Hornby Road, opposite Petit Institute, Fort, Bombay.
N

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 3, Rs. 60, Brief 70, Empire 1, Rs. 75. Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200. Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujerati Rem. 120, Mahrati 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125. Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
N WS

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable, New	234
Fox Portable (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 from	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

PROFESSION

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE INfallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. **PANDIT KRIPARAM** (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment", a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN on Sexual Matters 220 pages. Forecorded by Swami Shradhanandji. SHARMA TRADING CO., Ramchander Lalji Bdg., opp. Goculdas Hospital.
T

PLEASE compare our rates when you buy elsewhere. FINE ARTS COMPANY, Brass-wares Manufacturers, Moradabad, U. P.
R1013

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A GOOD SELECTION of SECOND HAND CARS and LORRIES. For Sale. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle
23051

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WANTED—A SECONDHAND BOILER of 24x6x150 pressure and an ENGINE to run 40 Gins, in working condition. Apply to Post Box No. 436, Bombay. K23148

FOR SALE—COTTON BALING PRESS. Steam, Crude Oil, and Gas Engines. Cotton Gins, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C DAVE, Thakordwar Road, Bhagirthi Building, 4th floor, Bombay.
K R1046

FOR SALE—The following Agricultural Implements, at present in use at the Willingdon Stud, at Sirur, are for immediate disposal:—1 Fordson Tractor, 1 Oliver Furrow Plough; 1 Iron Trolly complete to dimensions with Centrifugal Pump 4" suction and 3" delivery with fast and loose pulleys, footvalves, etc; 1 Ensilage Chaff Cutter, 1 Chaff Cutter; 1 McCormic Mowing Machine with Raking Platform; 1 McCormic Cotton King Disc Harrow; 2 Disc Harrows; 2 tooth Harrows; 2 Spring Tooth Harrows; 2 Spike Tooth Harrows; Army Transport Bullock Carts—2 complete and 2 without poles, 6 pairs wheels and 4 axles for same; 1 Galv. Iron Horse Water Cart with 2 pumps and 2 filters, 2 Indian Seed Drills and Harrows; 3 Oat crushing and 2 Barley crushing Hand Machines; 2 Turnwrest Ploughs; 1 Straight Furrow Plough; 1 Bellow; 15 Pick Axes (new); 3½ dozen Powrahs (new); 1 dozen Helves; 3 Spring Balances; 1 Blow Lamp; 1 Anvil; 2 Pipe Cutters; 1 Hand Drill with sixty drill points; 1 fifty gallon Iron Drum; 1 sixty gallon iron Drum; 45 four gallon Iron Drums, 8 four gallon Tin Drums; pipes of various sizes, etc., etc. Further particulars can be had from the MANAGER, THE WILLINGDON STUD, Sirur, near Poona, or Messrs. J. Crawford and Co., 3 Bellasis Road. Byculla, Bombay.
K 23120

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A smart and active hand for the post of the Light Superintendent in the Ahmedabad Municipality on Rs. 75-5-100 plus Rs. 7/- Cycle Allowance. The applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th May 1925. A Mechanical Engineer will be preferred.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, April 1925.
P. V. S.
23152.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES, PUNJAB

WANTED.

ONE Boiler Inspector on Rs. 300-20-500/25-600.

Applicants must possess a First Class Board of Trade Certificate or a First Class Competency Engineers' Certificate under the Boilers Act.

Applicants with practical experience in addition to these qualifications will be preferred.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary and the selected candidate will be on probation for two years. The age of applicants must not exceed 30 years on 31-7-1925.

Applicants should state age, qualifications, present occupation, present salary, past experience and submit attested copies of testimonials which will not be returned, not later than 9th May, 1925, to the DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES, Punjab, Lahore.
C23154.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALESMEN FOR SUNDRY LINES.

REQUIRED by importing firm to push sales of sundry continental products. First class experience and references essential. Apply for particulars to "Box No. 748 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1054

STOLEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following share certificates belonging to Jerbanoo Cooverji Rustomji Jussawalla have been stolen:

1. Two share certificates Nos. 6846 and 13743 in respect of ten and five Ordinary Shares Nos. 4,81,541 to 4,81,550 and 2,05,128 to 2,15,132 respectively in the name of Jerbanoo Dinshaw Dorabji Adenwalla and one share certificate No. 19,990 for five Ordinary shares Nos. 4,90,466 to 4,90,470 in the name of Jerbanoo Cooverji Rustomji Jussawalla, of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.
2. Two Ordinary share certificates bearing Nos. 14,096-97 of the Central India Spinning Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
3. Eleven shares of the Bank of India Ltd., bearing Nos. 32051/52, 37259, 78946, 32781/83, 153017/20.

Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified to the respective Companies at their respective registered Offices: i.e. The Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd., Tramway Building, Post Fort Bombay No. 1., The Central India Spg., Wvg., and Mfg., Co., Ltd., Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay; and the Bank of India Ltd., Oriental Buildings Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within one month from the date hereof otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.
23153.

THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following shares of the above Company on which the THIRD CALL is not paid are declared forfeited under Article 28 of the Articles of Association of this Company by the Directors at their Board Meeting held on 20th April, 1925:—

10384/10408,	2583/2682,	2703/2712,	2788/2812,	
3403/3452,	3718/3727,	4762/4861,	5762/6061,	
6067/6081,	6087/6216,	6427/6431,	6747/7016.	
9655/9784,	9910/9919,	10374/10383,	10409/10433,	
10505/10529,	10561/10563,	10651,	10855/10899,	
11355/11369,	11739/11742,	11752,	3028/3052,	
10101/10107,	8195/8219,	8401/8402,	11587/11636,	
2001/2460,	2408/2457,	2693/2702,	2918/2972,	
2978/3002,	3138/3182,	3453/3462,	3728/3737,	
1562/4661,	4912/5161,	5262/5461,	6327/6351,	
6357/6381,	6507/6516,	7142/7641,	8142/8146,	
11747/11751,	8380/8384,	8871/8886,	8912/8921,	
9437/9439,	9610/9894,	9898/9902,	10652/10660,	
11350/11354,	11527/11536,	12853/12906,	10128/10132,	
13138/13140,	13162,	6082/6083,	8910,	8403/8404,
8400,	4737/4761.			

By order of the Board,
LAXMIDAS HARIDAS & CO.,
Agents.

C23147

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Central Technological Institute, Bombay
Presidency King's Circle, Matunga,
Bombay.

THE INSTITUTE will RE-OPEN and new classes will be formed on MONDAY, June 22nd, 1925.

The courses of instructions are:

1. Mechanical Engineering.
2. Electrical Engineering.
3. Textile Manufacture.
4. Technical Chemistry, including special training in (a) Oil extraction, Purification, Deodorisation, etc. (b) Manufacture of Soaps and Candles, (c) Manufacture of Paints and Varnishes, (d) Analysis of Foods and Drugs, (e) Textile and Tinctorial Chemistry.
5. Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing.

Each course covers a period of four years.

Full Technological Certificates, Scholarships, Prizes, Gold Medal, and Licentiate Diplomas are awarded to students on the results of the Annual Examinations.

Candidates for admission must apply in writing to the Principal and Secretary on or before SATURDAY, June 6th, 1925. Application forms will be sent on request.

No candidate will be allowed to take more than one course at a time. All candidates are required to pass an Entrance Examination, which will be held on June 15th and only those candidates whose names have been registered will be examined and those who stand highest in the list of successful candidates to the number of available vacancies will be admitted. Candidates who have completed their First Year's University Course will be given preference. In admitting candidates applications from bona-fide Bombay Presidency candidates will be considered first.

A fee of Rs. 5/- is charged for the registration of applications in each case. Under no circumstances this fee can be returned.

Number of vacancies available:—

Mechanical Engineering	40
Electrical Engineering	40
Textile Manufacture	40
Technical Chemistry	20
Sanitary Engineering and Plumbing	20

Subjects of Entrance Examination.

English Composition.—A short essay.
Arithmetic and Algebra.—As at Matriculation.
Natural Science, (Chemistry) As at Matriculation.
Drawing—Copying a freehand sketch from the Blackboard.

Full particulars of the syllabus will be found in the Calendar which can be obtained per V.P.P. for Re. 1/4 on receipt of four annas in advance.

A. J. TURNER, B.Sc., F.I.C.,
Principal and Secretary.
C23139

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 3107/40 (b) of 1925.—Whereas it is proposed under the provisions of section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, to establish two Public Conveyance Stands, one on the south side of Wilson Road, Ballard Estate and the other on the east side of Wittett Road, near the entrance to the Ballard Pier, each to accommodate eight victorias, in place of the Victoria Stand No. 19 on Nicol Road already abolished.

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to this proposal on or before the 1st June, 1925, will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 9th April, 1925. C23159

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England).

ON and from 1st May, 1925, the following additional suburban electric and steam trains will be introduced:—

HARBOUR BRANCH—ELECTRIC.

		h.m	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h,m
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	8. 0	10-15	15-35	16-35	17-55	18-50
Sewri	Arr.			15-55	16-55	18-15	
Kurla	Arr.	8-33	10-48				19-23
		h.m	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h.m.	h,m
Kurla	Dep.	7- 2	9-35	14-57			
Sewri	Dep.				16- 5	17 -8	18-22
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	7-35	10 -8	15-30	16-25	17-28	18-42

SUBURBAN SERVICE—MAIN LINE.

		H.M.
Victoria Terminus	Dep.	21 45
Kurla	Arr.	22 25
		H.M.
Kurla,	Dep.	8 24
Victoria Terminus	Arr.	9 5

46 Up will not stop at Sandhurst Road.

On and from the same date slight changes in the intermediate timings of the following trains will be made:—

Between Victoria Terminus and Poona.

Up and Down Poona Mail trains.
Up and Down Poona Inter and III class Exp.

Between V. T. and Kalyan.

Up and Down Poona Express.
Up and Down Madras Mail train.

Between V. T. and Kalyan.

Up and Down North-East Mail and Exp. train.

For detail timings see corrected Sheet Time-tables.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.

Bombay, 24th April, 1925. 23155

TENDERS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF WASTES

SEALED TENDERS, accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, are invited on the Company's tender form for the purchase of Wastes, both ready stock as well as probable outturn, from the 1st April, 1925 to 31st March, 1926, produced at the Sholapoor S. and W. Co. Ltd., Sholapur, and will be received at the Company's Office at the undermentioned address till the 15th proximo. For tender forms, samples and any information that may be desired please see the undersigned.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. and W. Co., Ltd.

25th April, 1925,
Sudama House, Sprott Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.
C23145.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai Dhaki unmarried, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewadi outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KALYANJI JADHAVJI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, doing business at Carnak Bunder, outside the Fort of Bombay ... ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 16th day of April, 1925.
Messrs. MOHILE, PAREKH & GANATRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C23156

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has entered into an Agreement with the Chewli Bhansali Mahajan by their managers Mr. Narbheram Pranjivandas Shroff, Mr. Vithaldas Kalianji Kapadia and Mr. Harilal Purshottamdas Kapadia for the purchase of the property hereunder described. All persons having any claim on or to the said property whether by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, charge, inheritance, possession or maintenance, or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us in our Office at 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes in Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim which shall then be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the East side of Jugjiwan Kika Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 7489, New Survey No. 685, and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5894 and Street No. 47 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3206 of Bhuleshwar Division and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Narotum, on or towards the West by the Jugjiwan Kika Street, on or towards the North by the property of Gangadas Jeewandas and on or towards the South by the property of Vallabhdas Jivandas Gerasandhi and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 23rd day of April, 1925.

THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT,
For Messrs. Captain and Vaidya,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C23143.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th April, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mehta's Bungalow, Dubash Estate, Nepean Sea Road, valuable household furniture, porcelain ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiter, glass candle sticks, screens, ice box, phonograph with stand and records, E. stove, lamps and fans, Singer sewing machine, writing tables glass door book cases, one lot books, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, roll top tables, cane cushion chairs, single bedsteads, large and small almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, door purdahs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. F. S. Lund.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO., No. No. 120, Apollo Street, Fort.

ON SUNDAY, the 3rd day of May 1925 at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at "Esoof Mansion" Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture, rich glass, crockery and platedware, large sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, drawing room, chesterfield suite, fancy cattinets, ornaments, vases, pictures one sweet tone full iron frame cottage piano combined with pianola player by Whitton and Whitton one large primaphone, single and double bedsteads, solid old black wood open carved furniture, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, soil linen baskets, hat stands writing tables, book-cases, wall clocks, reclining sofas, easy chairs, card tables, ice box, meat safe, aluminium utensils, etc., etc. The property of C. G. Stileman, Esq., of Messrs. Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners Consulting Engineers, and others. Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.
One Phial of 20 Pills Rs. 2 (V. P. EXTRA.)
ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM.
13 Bairagimatam, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart., B. A., M. D. LL. D. Ph. D B. M. S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients, has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency, and other allied sexual disorders."

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Financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT — THIS WEEK!

An extremely catchy Flapper Drama, with a strange twist that thrills.

An Ultra—Modern Jazzology

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

The story of a new born babe of the Jazz Age—a charming Romance of Gilted youth, of fledglings let loose in a heedless search after sensations.

SHE WANTED TO GET A KICK OUT OF LIFE, BUT HER CHILDHOOD LOVER WAS TOO OLD-FASHIONED!

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

(6 Reels)

The flapper, that specie of the American girl between the age of 16 and 21, living in a whirl of make believe; care free, jolly, frivolous, restless and not looking for the finer things in life, but only seeking one good time, is one of the most important topics in this country to-day.

"THE PAINTED FLAPPER"

a Chadwick Production starring

JAMES KIRKWOOD
PAULINE GARON

The Programme includes a 2-Reel Vitagraph Comedy "The Show" featuring

LARRY SEMON

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WEST-END

CINEMA—NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

WELLINGTON

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!

A Vital Theme, Picturized, conveying a real lesson!

A Drama that sweeps, a Romance of overpowering Beauty, a Photodrama Magnificent!

A Chadwick Pictures' Corporation Achievement starring the great screen Actor.

LIONEL BARRYMORE
in
"MEDDLING WOMEN"
(7 Reels)

Oh! If only women can learn how to keep their blabbering tongues shut! Eve was the World's most fortunate women! Why? Because she didn't have a mother-in-law to meddle in her affairs! Grace was a lovely wife, her husband adored her, she loved her hubby, but—Tragedy! Why? You will understand when you see

"MEDDLING WOMEN"

A Masterful Photodrama showing how women who can't mind their own business become inadvertently the authors of frightful tragedies! Meddling is a peculiar weakness of the fairer sex. If you are a daughter-in-law or a mother-in-law—excuse us, madam—you will be intensely interested to see yourself enacted on the Wellington Screen in this powerful domestic Photo-drama.

"MEDDLING WOMEN"

LOVE, REVELRY, DRAMA, LUXURY, BEAUTY—a gorgeous Picture play. The Programme includes a 2-Reel Roaring Comedy "Racing Kid" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

TO-DAY: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON

CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.

NEW RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.

SPECIAL FOR IDD HOLIDAY

Saturday, 25th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)
EKACHA PYALA.

Sunday, 26th April, 1925, at (3 p. m.)
SWAYAMWAR.

Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

A WARRIOR—
A PATRIOT—
A REAL RAJPUT KING

of his own times—
A historical fact on Screen.

Well-known Cinema Machinery Dealers

Messrs. PATEL BROTHERS

— PRESENT —

RANA PRATAP

At

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Time: Sat. Sun. Holidays begin at 3 p. m.

Week days begin at 5 p. m.

Coming—GUL-E-ANAR—Coming

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

5-30, 8, & 10-30 P. M.

Sat. Sun. & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.

Rates:—Rs.3, Rs.2, Re. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 Including Tax.

2nd WEEK RECORD RUN.

Madan Theatres Ltd.,
PRESENT
"TOORKEY HOOR"
"TOORKEY HOOR"

The very spulchre of man's art and discretion and the very thing that defaces God's stamp in man—Laid bare in all its awful nakedness, refreshing candour, profound pathos, and tremendous heart-appeal—in the great and latest.

DONT MISS.

IMPERIAL

presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

The first Instalment
(Eight reels)
of the Super Jewel picture

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

(A photo-play in 16 reels)

produced by—

KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY

featuring

Miss YEKBAL, Miss THELMA WALLACE, Miss YVONNE WALLACE &c.

It is a Screen adaptation from the welknown novel written by Mr. P. F. Marzban M.A.

Daily four shows:—at 5, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

EXTRA SHOWS ON:—

Saturday and Sunday at 3 P. M.

Dr. S. N. KATRAK

L. D. S., D. D. S.

DENTAL SURGEON

CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
2nd floor
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

HOURS 10-30 A. M. TO 6-30 P. M.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are earnestly requested to communicate to the management any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copies. Such complaints will be promptly attended to.

AMUSEMENTS

HER DANGEROUS PATH

WITH EDNA MURPHY—

PATHE - - - - - -CINEMA

IF SHE

marries her chauffeur
marries a society youth.
becomes a nurse.
marries an artist.
becomes a reporter.
marries a ranchman.
becomes a secretary.
marries a scholar

WHAT HAPPENS TO HER? - - -
IT MIGHT HAPPEN TO ANY GIRL - -

A THROB & THRILL IN EACH SHORT STORY ADVENTURE.

THE GRAND NATIONAL 1925

PATHE EXCLUSIVE

The World's Jump classic showing the race from Flagfall to finish.

BACK STAGE (Our Gang)

AN AMUSING AND CLEVER COMEDY.

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME—6, 8 & 10 P. M. : : : Matinee TODAY AT 4 P. M.

Popular price to all parts of the House.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

Comences to-day the magnificent Parsi-Hindu-Moslem Screen Romance From the extremely popular and sensational Novel of the well-known Fiction writer,

MR. P. J. MARZBAN, M. A.

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

A Fascinating Thrilling Story of Social life of to-day, Starring the beautiful and emotional artistes

MISS THELMA WALLACE
and
MISS YVONNE WALLACE.

Mr. Dwarkadas N. Sampat, Proprietor of the Kohinoor Film Company has the pleasure to offer this magnificent Production with entire confidence to the Cinema Patrons of the City—a Picture that he hopes will be a landmark in the Cinema Industry of India.

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

First Eight Chapters—8000 feet—This Week!

IT'S A KOHINOOR SUPER-JEWEL TWO-WEEK PICTURE!

A charming heiress—a good-looking but villainous doctor—a timid lover—a crafty detective—a singing girl—a Nabob in his dotage—and a dancing woman from the gutter.

"HANDSOME BLACKGUARD"

A Photodrama that rings with Love, Hate, Villainy and Fidelity.

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW Five Shows: 3; 5; 7; 9; and 11 P. M. (S. T.)

IMPERIAL CINEMA

(LAMINGTON ROAD.)

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Calender Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI Inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadali, 27-8-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The Inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black Inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for three pens and one for my pen:—Chandulal Lallubhai.

"MOTHER OF CIVILISATION."

DR. SUNDERLAND'S TRIBUTE TO ASIA.

Speaking at the Inaugural Banquet of the India Society (which has recently been formed in New York, and which is now being incorporated under the name Indian Society- held on February 20 Dr. J. T. Sunderland said.

"I am glad, indeed, for this meeting. I have been hoping for a long time for something that I believe this India Society is or shall become. We have had a number of societies of Indian young men in New Work, and elsewhere, we have organized in the interest of India but the organisations have not had very successful careers. They have not grown in numbers nor have they grown in community strength as we hoped. These societies were mainly propaganda societies. I myself am a propagandist, for I am in sympathy with all my heart with the desire of India to gain freedom. But at the same time there is a large amount of work to be done in addition to the direct aim of freedom, and that is one of the purposes for which the India Society is formed.

"India is a big place. We in the West do not realise how large it is. Europe is young, but especially is America young. We do not realise that India has been going on, doing her work centuries, and milleniums, before we came into existence. We ought to have—we need—a sicciety to interest the Western world in Indian culture and Indian ideals. The need for such an organisation is apparent everywhere, for inspite of the modern advantages of transportation we in the west are still suffering from misimpressions of Asia. It was unfortunate for Asia that when she first came to Europe she brought her poorest possessions and qualities with her. I refer to the period of Attila and the Hun and the period of the bloody Turks. It has also been unfortunate for Europe that she has gone to Asia, with her worst foot forward, and with motives which are, to say the least, questionable. There is an anecdote that the Chinese invented gun powder to kill time and that the European has used it to kill men. This is only too true.

"GANDHI, WORLDS GREATEST MAN"

"India to-day has Gandhi, the greatest man the world has produced in a long time. There is no one like him in spiritual truth. India has also Tagore. How astonished all this part of the world was how astonished all Europe was, when some years ago he won the Nobel prize and the book of an Indian, an unknown Indian, was chosen as the greatest piece of literature produced in the world that year. I wish to see the India Society grow in strength and in its way expand the knowledge of India and Indian culture and affairs throughout America.

"Asia is the centre of civilisation both intellectually and culturally, in the world. If Eastern and Western civilisations can be united in a Society which has for its object the bringing of the old, beautiful, rich wonderful civilisation of the East to the attention of this country creting a sympathy in America for the East, a great end will be achieved.

"Why should not India have a Society of the character of the Japan Society in America., the China Society and others? The truth is that America, the people in this part of the world know little about the other part of the world, partly because the nation is so young and partly because the two great strems of civilisation that followed over the world had their sources in the heart of Asia, one flowing through Persia, Egypt, and India, the other flowing westward and only within a few hundred years reaching the coast of America. It is only of this second stream many of the people in America know. It is of this stream we are taught in our histories. We are taught a little about Asia, but it is mainly a side matter. Our teaching in America deals with the western stream, which flowed through Mesopotamia, Palestine, then to Greece and over into Europe ignorring that the great stream which flowed eastward and all over Asia. The fact is we have been influenced by Asia far more than any of us know.

"Europe has long looked upon Asia with a strange arrogance and have contemplated her as though the people were phenomena and her place in the world's civilization and achievement insignificant. But what is Asia? Asia is the mother continent of the world. She is the mother of the world's most important races. Europeans go back to Asia for their creator. Children should have some regard for their mother. Asia is the mother of nations. She is the mother of the languages of the world. Our American tongue comes from Asia. She is the mother of the alphabet. She is the mother of the most important literature of the world and art, she is the mother of mathematics, the numerical system without which, almost, we could not have mathematiic and she is the mother of civilization for more than any other part of the world. When civilisation began to penetrate Europe, Europe received both Cristianity and the Bible. Moses, Solomon, Isaiah, Jesus and Paul were all Asiatics. We talk of great Europe but look down uponn Asia.

MISSIONARIES' PROPAGANDA

"India is a land less heard from here than any of the other Asiatic countries. She is the centre of Asia. From America we go to Japan then to China, then to Persia, and at last to India. Unfortunately, India, I am not now talking as a propagandist, has been under the dominance of another nation. Therefore, that nation does not show us the fine, old culture of the other nation, the nation which is conquered. This information must come through another source. Among those who have brought back a knowledge of India have been the missionaries. They have been splendid men and women and have been unselfish and self-sacrificing but they are sent to strange lands to impress the religion they represent upon the people, to convert, in this instance, the Indians to Christianity. The people in America pay a good deal of money to do this. If the people whom they sent out came back and told of the good things in India of Gandhi and Tagore, the rich literature of the nation they would be questioned, 'Why do we pay so much money to send you over there when the people are so rich in culture?' Therefore they cannot say what they would like to say. It is in this way, through missionaries and others, through travellers, and through the growing change of literature between nations, that Americans are coming to hear of India.

"It is a step forward that a society like the India Society has been formed. It is hoped it will take a great part in spreading a knowledge of the customs of the people of India their culture and their aims and ideals, through America and perhaps elsewhere in the Western world. Through this means and the creati... sympathy with the Indian n... another link in the chain of I... for freedom be forged."

Coming!!! Coming!!! Coming!!!

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COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Apl. 24.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 13/16
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 27/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 27/32
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 7/8
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 15/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 665
Bank's buying 3 Mst. D. A. Frcs. 730
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 715

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 117 1/2
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 112 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 153

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 207 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 159

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 280 1/2

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.80 3/8
London—Paris Frcs. 92.25
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80
London Brussels Frcs. 95.00
London—Rome Liras 117.00

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
The Exchange Market was steady.

London, Apl. 23.
Tele Transfers 1/5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4.6.5 steady
Bar Silver Spot 31 3/16 quiet.

London, Apl 23.
Rentes 3 per cent 45 1/4.
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 3/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 1/8
Closing Tone ff Silver:—Quiet-small support.
Interest day to day loans 4.
Interest 7days market loan 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th ultimo.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, April 24. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 27/32
Bank Demand	1/5 7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m-s	1/6 5/32
Fes Demand.	666
American Dollars	280 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	153
Shanghai	207 1/2
Japan	118
Singapore	159

Market

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS

Stockholm	17.82
Christiania	29.45
Amsterdam	12.00
Switzerland	24.79

London, Apl. 23.
Exchange on London in Paris 9240
Exchange on London in Germany 2014 1/2
Exchange on London in Italy 11699

New York, Apl. 23.
Demand Bills 480.00

DISCOUNTS.

London, Apl. 23.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 18 3/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/4 unchgd.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £ 91 3/4—1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £102 3/8 +1/16
Conversion Loan £76 15/16 unchgd.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 101 3/4 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent £105+1/2
Consols 2/12 per cent 56 7/8 unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 49 1/2 unchgd.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/4 unchgd.
Govt Securities 3 per cent 58 1/4 +1/4

BULLION.

Bombay, Apl. 24.
Sovereigns ready, Rs. 13/12
Sovereigns forward, Rs. 13/12/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/14
Bar gold forward, Rs. 21/15
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 22
Bar silver heady, Rs. 70/15
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 71/2
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 71/5

Bombay, Apl. 23.
Bar gold ready, £86/5
Silver ready, d. 31/3
Silver forward, d. 31/2
TONE OF SILVER.—Quiet. India and China sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, April 24.

Ready:—21-14-6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p. m.
Visak	21-15-9	21-15-0	21-15-0	21-15-0
Jeth	22-0-9	22-0-0	22-0-0	

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—2—6
Jeth 0—5—6
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Apl. 24.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67/14
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 85/8
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933 Rs. 97/14
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55 Rs. 98/12
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1925 Rs. 103
5 1/2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 104/8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930 Rs. 102/15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931 Rs. 103/6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932 Rs. 104
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935 Rs. 107/6
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974 Rs. 75
4 per cent. Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent. Port Trust Due 1930 Rs. 98
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49 Rs. 97

Tone of Market:—The Market was quiet.

SHARES.

Bombay, Apl. 24.

Market closed flat with small business The closing rates are as follows.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank 1,402/8, India 73/8, Eastern 82xd, Central Bank 23.

COTTON MILLS.

Ahmd. Advance 420, Apollo 11, Bombay Cotton 460, Bombay Dyeing 1,090, Century 545, Central India 500, Colaba Land 118/12, Crescent 233/12, Dawn 670, E. D. Sassoon 1/5, Fazulbhoy 957/8, Indian Bleaching 216/4, Indore Malwa 382/8, Kasturchand 125, Khatau 95, Kohinoor 1,205, Madhowji 373/12, Meyer Sassoon 117/8, Pabanney 341/4, Pearls 553/12, Phoenix 495, Simplex 173/12, Swan 175, Swadeshi 620, Tata Mill 87/8, Vishnu Cotton 1,835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 470, Alcock 140, B. Burma N. I. 75. Bt. Burma Petrol 4/12, B. Tramway 95/10xd, Bundi Cement 7/12, Katni Ordy 45, Do deferred 140, New India Insurance 13, Shivrajpoor 43/4, Tata Iron Ordinary 13/12, Do deferred 45, Tata Hydro 960, Tata Power Ordinary 387/8, Do preferred 510n, Scindia Steam 6/9.

London, Apl. 23.
Hongkong Bank £138.
Chartered Bank £20 5/8.
National Bank £ 46 3/4.
P. and O. Bank £11.
Eastern Bank 6 1/4

London, Apl. 23.

The Bank of Enland Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Total Bullion £128,700.000 No change.
Public Deposits £ 17,100,000 Increase 2,300,000.
Other Deposits £ 105,800,000 Decrease 4,500,000.
Govt. Securities £ 36,800,000 Decrease 2,500,000.
Other Securities £75,500,000. Decrease 900,000.
Notes and Gold £28.200,000 Increase 1,100,000.

The Bank Reserve is 229 per cent of the Liabilities.

SHARE MARKET—LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24

Apollo Mill	118	Morarji Gooculdas	2450
Elphinstone	27-8	Madras United	515
Emperor Edward	400	Union Mill	225
Asur Virjee	10	Laxmi Cotton	4950
Alliance Cotton	65	Vishnóo Cotton	1050
Indian Dy.& Blg	216-4	Western India	500
Indian Mfg.	900	Wadia Woollen Mill	2-8
E. D. Sassoon	1-5	Sassoon Silk	557-8
Indian Woln Mill	13	Sassoon Cotton	42-8
Currimbhoy Mill	440	Sholapur	10600
Kilachand	6	Standard Mill	1500
Koorla Mill	150	Hindoostan Mill	975
Kastoorchand	125	Hyderabad	2440
Khandesh Mill	2250	Tata Power Elec.	387-8
Khatau Mill	96-4	Punjab Cement	2-4
Gold Mohur	30	Bombay Flour	
Jamshed Mill	110	Union Flour	
Jivraj Baloo		Oriental Life	500
Tata Mill	160	Emperor	420
David		New India	13
Dawn Mill	670	Jupiter Ins.	6
New City	240	Great India	10
Planet	30	Scindia Steam	6-5
Premier	65	Eastern Chemical	1-12
Presidency	60	Port Canning	650
Bradbury Mills	475	B'bay Telephone	28
Bombay Indstl	23-8	Uganda	44
Birla	13	Burma New	75
Madhavji	180	Br. Burma Petrol	4-12
Madhaorao Scin	55	Tata Oil	12
Manockji Petit	2650		

SILVER.

Bombay, April 24.

Ready:—70-14-0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Visak	71-0-0	71-1-0		71-1-0
Jeth	71-9-0	71-9-0		71-4-0

Teji Mandi.
Visak 0—14—0
Jetha 1—7—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 24.

To-day Reuter reported 38 points lower in old crop and 40 to 48 points down in new crop in New York futures. The market declined on considerable long liquidation owing to reports of rains in Oklahoma and Texas. Liverpool has been reported 4 to 7 points lower. The decline was due to straddle selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 23rd inst. as under:—

"Heavy liquidation owing to light rains in Oklahoma and in North-West of Texas, and fear of the probability of rain in Central Texas."

As regards the American markets, the course of prices in the immediate future must depend very largely on the weather reports from Texas. We think that as the outlook stands at present the unfavourable prospects are fully discounted at the present level of prices and we do not look for any material advance unless abnormally dry weather continues for some time.

So far as the local market is concerned we look for fairly steady markets in the near future but think it highly probable that ultimately prices will tend to advance and therefore we recommend purchases in all weak moments.

In accordance with a sharp decline reported from Home the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 466½ i.e. Rs. 5 lower than yesterday's closing rate for fully good M. G. Broach July/August. At the opening on moderate buying by Bazar operators the prices touched Rs. 467½. Around this level Commission Houses and Brokers sold causing the values to give way to Rs. 464½ and the market again recovered to Rs. 465½ on general buying and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 465½ and going upto Rs. 466 closed quiet at Rs. 465½ on selling by Commission Houses.

Broach April/May opened at Rs. 459 and went up to Rs. 461½ on Shroffs buying. On Commission Houses selling the market eased to Rs. 458 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. Fully good M. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 409 and Rs. 411 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet but steady yesterday with a moderate demand for High-Class Oomras and mill Broach cotton.

To-day only 160 bales Dholleras are tendered against Broach April/May Contracts.

Up-to-date total tenders are as follows:—
6 300 bales Punjab/American.
600 bales Dholleras.
100 bales Kadi/Viramgaon.

7,000 total bales.

Our market will remain closed to-morrow for ready and forward business on account of a Mahomedan Holiday and we will not issue our market report.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS. 6-30 P.M.

Bombay, April 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	458 1/2
" " "	July/Aug. ..	465 1/2
" " Bengal	May ..	413
" " "	July ..	

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24.

Darieption,	Superfine,	Fine,	F.Good,	Good.
M. G. Bengal and S. Punjab	435	425	410	400
M. G. Broach	492	487	480	473
M. G. Punjab Americans	..	502	492	482

E I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 24.

Fully Good Broach	April/May ..	460
" " "	July/Aug. ..	466
" " Bengal	May ..	408
" " "	July ..	412
Good Southerns	May/June ..	446

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, Apr. 24.

New York Market, 23rd April.

Pevious Close.	Delivery.	Lost known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
24.54	May		24.16	—38
24.89	July	24.73—16	24.51	—38
24.67	Oct.		24.18	—49
24.57	Jan.		24.09	—48

New York spot on 22nd April, 24.80—05, New Orleans 24.85.

Telegraphic Market Advices:—July highest 24.75, (10-14 a.m.) lowest 24.47 (2-56 p.m.), range .28 points.

Small professional market.

Liverpool Market, 23rd April.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11- a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
13.38	May			13.31	—07
13.47	July	13.51+04	13.52+05	13.41	—06
13.26	Oct.	13.31+05		13.22	—04
13.10	Jan.			13.06	—04
Egyptian					
23.75	July			28.95	+20
23.95	Nov.			23.90	—05

Telegraphic Market Advices:—(1) Cabled 10.05 a.m.—Light to moderate rainfall Amarillo (Texas) district and Charlotte (North Carolina) district.

(2) Cabled 5.45 p.m.—Market declined on light to moderate showers Amarillo (Tex) and Abelene (Tex), and on straddle selling After the close to-day, heavy rains reported in West Texas and in North-West Texas,

American cross rate 4.79 5/8.

Liverpool, Apl. 23.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 8000 bales.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 2000 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales Mid American Spot:—
Universal Standard 1365 fair request.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 3195

NEW YORK 11 A.M.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

May	24.36
July	24.70
Oct.	24.47

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	24.38
July	24.72
Oct.	24.49

NEW ORLEANS 9-30 A.M.

March	24.40
May	24.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Future Delivery Prices:—

May	13.43+.05
July	13.53+06
Oct.	13.34+.08
Jan	13.16+.06

EGYPTIANS

May	30.30+.55
July	29.35+.60
Nov.	24.00+.05

London, Apl. 22.

Belgium	9511
Athens	26250

Cuban Sugar 13/3 Apl. sellers.

Liverpool, Apl. 24.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.19	—.12
July	13.28	—.13
October	13.10	—.12
December	12.99	—.11
January	12.96	—.10
March	12.92	—. 9

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 24.

May	29.90	—. 5
July	28.95	unchgd.
November	23.70	—.20

Liverpool, Apl. 23

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

May	13.31—.07
July	13.41—.06
Oct	13.22—.04
Jan	13.06—.04

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 23

April	30.00+.20
May	29.95+.20
June	29.45+.20
July	28.95+.20
Aug	27.70+.20
Sept	26.35+.20
Oct	25.65+.20
Nov	23.90—.05
Dec	23.40—.05
Jan	22.95—.05
Feb.	22.85—.05
Mar	22.80—.05

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Apl. 23.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C Liverpool

Apl.	13.21—.14
May	13.31—.07
June	13.32—.06
July	13.41—.06
Aug	13.34—.06
Sep	13.29—.05
Oct	13.22—.04
Nov	13.12—.03
Dec	13.10—.03
Jan	13.06—.04
Feb	13.03—.04
Mar.	13.01—.04
Apl.	12.97—.04

Tone:—Barely steady.

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Apl. 23.

Futures at New York.

May	24.16—.38
July	24.50—.39
Oct.	24.18—.49
Jan	24.09—.48

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Apl. 23.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U S. Ports 8000
Day's Exports to Great Britain 5000
Day's Exports to Continent 6000
Futures at New York.

May	24.16—.38
July	24.50—.39
Oct.	24.18—.49
Jan	24.09—.48
Spot Cotton at New York	24.40—.40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.45—.40

Futures at New Orleans.—

May	24.20—.43
July	24.52—.40

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 20 1/16
Demand Bills. 480.00
Silver.—Foreign mined 66 1/2
Foreign mined 66 1/2

WHEAT.

London, Apl. 23.

Barletta Russo—63 1/2 lbs Apl./May sellers 61/-

Rozario Santa Fe 64 lbs Apl/May sellers 62/-

TONE:—Firm dearer fair trade.
Australian Apl./May sellers 58/6.
Choice White Karachi May/June value 60/6.

Soft Red Karachi Apl/May value 59/9
TONE:—Firm dearer fair trade.
Two Club Calcutta Apl/May value 61/3
Cargoes Paid.
Two West Australians Apl. 59/-
Victorian 58/- February.

London, Apl. 23.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April shipment to Hull at £22/6/3 to Antwerp at £22 3/8. In Linseed Bombay Bold for Apl/May shipment to Hull at £22 3/4. In Cottonseed Bombay for May/June and June/July shipment at £9 3/4. In wheat Cargo Australian loading at 56.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, April 24.
(6-30 p. m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	60 0 0	8 13 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	59 0 0	8 12 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	62 0 0	8 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 13 0	11 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 7 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	69 0 0	..
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	66 0 0	..
Teelseed, Black	63 0 0	12 4 0
Poppyseed, White	13 4 0	13 12 0
Groundnuts	67 0 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	9 0 0	9 8 0
Barley	43 0 0	6 4 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 1 0
Cotton Seeds, Ready Delivery	..	—
Jira	16 0 0	—
Forward	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, May	8 8 9	
Wheat, Sept	8 11 0	
Linseed, May	13 6 9	
Linseed, Sept.	13 11 9	

SUGAR MARKET.

Bombay, 24th April, 1925, 5 p.m.

Ready Price for Java Sugar have declined by about 2 As. with fair purchase enquiries, as shown by to-day's clearance including local requirements amounting to 4,900 bags.

Our Forward Market was quiet throughout the day, with practically nothing doing. Java Forward Prices record a drop of a Pence in yesterday's closing Price-Levels; so also B.R.B. Beet Forward Prices.

The Market will remain entirely closed to-morrow, being Ram-Zan Eid of Mahomedans.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 13/- per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July, Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/- per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March, Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Further to our last Spot Prices have ruled steady around last week-end price-levels but for a drop of 2 As. per cwt. on Tuesday both in respect of Java and Mauritius Ready and Transhipment Prices. Daily clearance this week has declined and is computed to 3,800 bags a day as against 4,700 bags a day during the past preceding week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 18/4 and Rs. 18/0 for Java Sugar, Rs. 13/6 and Rs. 13/- for Transhipment, and Rs. 18/- and Rs. 17/15 for Mauritius Ready Sugar.

Our Forward Market was also steady around last week-end price levels during the first of the week under review. The close of the week however is characterised by easier tendency and prices have given way by about 2 to 3 d. per cwt.; the Market is quiet with practically nothing doing. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Sh. 17/8 and Sh. 17/5 for June, Sh. 17/3 and Sh. 17/1 for July, Sh. 17/1 and Sh. 16/10 for July-Aug.-Sept. and Sh. 17/1 and Sh. 16/9 for Oct.-Nov.-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar and Sh. 19/6 and Sh. 19/3 for B.R.B. Beet Sugar March Delivery.

The Total Stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 4,500 bags of Java Sugar per s.s. "Nizam" and 4,800 bags of Beet Sugar per s.s. "Craconia" and 7,700 bags of Beet Sugar per s.s. "Sturnfels", are estimated at 1,80,000 bags of Mauritius, 10,000 bags of Java and 25,000 bags of Beet Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar at present:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/- per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 13/- per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June, Sh. 17/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 17/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July-Aug.-Sept., Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct.-Nov.-Dec., Sh. 16/9 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Crystal Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 18/- per cwt.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Shipment March, Sh. 19/3 per cwt. F.B.H.

Bombay, Apr. 24.

We have practically no change to report in our market both for ready and forward positions which ruled quiet during the week with fair demand and prices remain unaltered. A small business was done in white Javas June shipment at 17s/8 to 17s/7, Free Bombay Harbour. Distant positions are quite neglected and are nominally quoted 17s. F. B. Harbour. Karachi and Calcutta reported quiet markets without any business doing. Java, London and America reported quiet but steady markets with small fluctuations and little business doing. The following are the bazaar rates and stocks:—
T.M.O. Rs 18/5/0 equal to 19s/6 F B Harbour stocks 6,000 Bags.
T M O June 17s/6 F B Harbour
T M O July/December: 17s/- F B Harbour
B R B Rs 18/5/0: 19s/4 F B Harbour stocks 2,000 bags.
Mauritius Rs 18/- F B Harbour stocks 135,000 bags.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Apl. 23.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta.
June/July sellers 17/1 1/2.
July/Sep sellers 16/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec sellers 16/9.
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay.
Oct/Dec sellers 16/12 1/2.
Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi.
Oct./Dec sellers 17/0 1/4.

Liverpool Apl. 23.

Scinde Good	9.75
Fully Good	10.15
Fine	10.55
Bengal Good	10.05
Fully Good	10.45
Fine	10.85
Omra Good	10.75
Fully Good	11.15
Fine	11.55
Broach Good	11.10
Fully Good	11.50
Fine	11.90

SHARE BAZAR.

Bombay, April 24.

	12 to 1 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	420
Bombay Cotton	460
Bombay Dyeing ex-divi.	1105-11-4-1095-90
Century ex-divi.	546-4-48-12-43-12
Nagpur ex-divi.	502-8-3-12-1-4
Colaba ex-divi.	118-12-17-8
Crescent	235-32-8-33-12
Indore ex-divi.	385-86-4-83-12-82-8
Kohinoor	1205
New Great ex-divi. ..	355-60-50-51-4
Pearl ex-divi.	557-8-52-8-53-12
Phoenix ex-divi. ..	495-12-500
Bharucha	103-12
Simplex	180 82-8-72-8-73-12
Swan ex-divi	175
Swadesh ex-divi. ..	617-8-20
Pabani	341-4
Fazal	965-67-8-55-60-57 8
Mathuradas	250
Tata Mill	90-87-8
Globe	45
Mysore	120
Madhavji	372-8-73-12
Finlay ex-divi.	140
Gokak ex-divi, ...	107-8
Edward Sassoon ..	117-8-22-8
Meyer Sassoon	112-8-17-8
Tata-Hydro	957-8-65-52-8-60
Bombay Burma Old ..	308-12
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	964-95-12
Bombay Steamer Ordy.	75
Bundi Cement	7-12
Central E. Mining ..	27
Indian Cement	40
Tata Steel Ordy. ..	14
Tata Steel Defd. ..	45

COPPER.

Bombay, April 24.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Jopper, German	3-4	66 0 0
Copper	1	66 0 0
Copper	1 1-4	64 12 0
Copper, American	1 1-2	65 0 0
Copper	1 3-4	65 0 0
Copper	2	65 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	62 0 0
Panchteka joint	..	27 0 0
Copper, English Bars	..	61 0 0
Brass Bars	..	39 4 0
Pat Klai	..	67 0 0
Lead, Country	..	25 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal 3-4	..	56 8 0
" " to 1	..	55 12 0
" " 1 1-4 to 1 1-2, 1 3-4 to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1 1-2	..	64 12 0
" " to 1 3-4 to 2	..	64 12 0
American Copper 3-4 to 1	..	66 0 0
" " 1 1-4	..	65 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 24

	per lb.	Rs. a. p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	0 13 0
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	0 15 0
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 12 6
David	No. 10 1/2	0 12 3
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 12 9
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 12 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 11 0
Light-house	No. 6 1/2	0 10 9
Japan	No. 40—1	1 5 0
"	No. 42—2	1 6 3
"	No. 20	1 0 0
"	No. 32	1 3 9

LINSEED

London, Apl. 23.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Apl./May sellers £22 1/4

Tone:—Opened firm closed dull buyers not disposed to pay advance prices asked.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Apl./May seller 44/9.

Raw Linseed Oil Buyers etc May/Aug. paid 45/-

London, Apl. 23.

Linseed La Plata Argentine Apl./May sellers £20 7/16.

Tone:—Opened firm dearer slow demand buyer snot followed—Closed dull.

Cottonseed Bombay May/June and June/July Hull paid steady—£9 3/4

Castorseed Bombay Apl./May sellers £23 1/4.

Tone:—Shade Easier.

Rapeseed Toria Apl./May resellers £20 1/2.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Apl/May resellers £21 1/2.

Rapeeseed Brown Cawnpore Apl./May resellers £19 3/8.

Tone of Rapesced—quiet—Cheaper re-sellers in market.

RUBBER.

London, Apl. 23.

Para Up River Fine, Spot May/June 19/-

TONE:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot May 21/-

TONE:—Firmer after quiet.

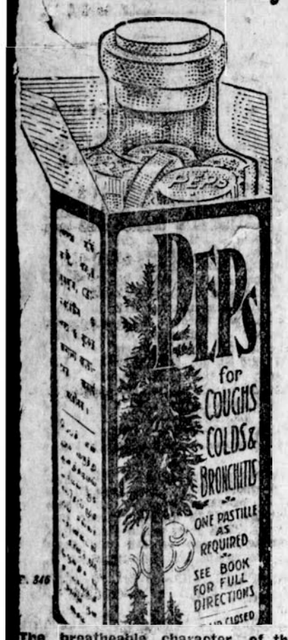
METALS.

London, Apl. 23.

English best Selected Copper £62
Standard Copper G.M.B. £60 1/2
Copper Braziers £78 1/2
Yellow Metal 7 1/2
Hard Spelter 30 1/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 3/8

(See other Commercial on page 6 and 12.)

Get a Bottle To-Day!



The breatheable character of the PEPS medicine accounts for its great value for Throat and Chest.
Peps clear the air-passages of mischievous germs, remove all soreness and inflammation and keep dangerous colds, chills and throat troubles at bay.
All medicine dealers, Re One per bottle.

Cocogem for Frying.

Cocogem has no equal for frying, whether meat, fowl, fish or vegetables.

Cocogem is so highly refined and free from acidity that it allows a much higher cooking temperature than ghee or other shortening. Ghee and animal fats smoke and burn at 300°F., Leaving food heavy, indigestible and cloying with absorbed fat and imparted ghee flavour.

Cocogem allows a cooking temperature of 450°F without even smoking. Foods cooked in super-heated Cocogem are quickly cooked right through, without absorbing, fat. Your food is, therefore thoroughly cooked, light, digestible and palatable.

Cocogem imparts no flavour but intensifies the natural flavour of your food.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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PERMANENT FORTUNE.

rect and wonderful answers to all es regarding your future. Each query To fix longevity correctly Rs. 5 only. permanent members Rs. 60 payable in 3 lments 2/- has 6 years. They can also use title M. E. H. Eastern Hypnotic Home. Chodavaram (Vizagapatam Dt.)

"THE MAZDAZNANS."

HYMNS AND OIL REMEDIES.

On the second floor of one of the new buildings in Regent-street is the temple or headquarters of the British Mazdaznan Association, a cult which embraces the physical, the spiritual and the intellectual and which provides for the religion of the care of the body by breathing, exercises, diet etc, writes the "Daily News".

In this big building of shops and offices is an altar with its candelabra and the gold chairs

A "Daily News" representative found a dozen or two fashionably dressed women attending a service or meeting.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur F. Gault, a Canadian, who is the chief Mazdaznan of the British Empire, said he was only too glad to give information about the religion.

"We are Christians, of course," he said, "and those of us who want to worship at any other Church do so. We come here to learn how to promote the real religion of good health.

"This is not a denomination which is in conflict with any other Church. We are trying to work for the physical harmony as well as for the spiritual and intellectual good. We are teaching health by breathing and diet. We have a kitchenette here."

"Do you pray?"

"We breathe. We sing hymns. They are breathing exercises. We have people of title here—doctors and clergymen. Our alter is symbolical."

Some of the Mazdaznan hymns deal with correct breathing. Two lines of a hymn run:

"E'vry inhaled breath brings life, exhalation ends all strife.

"Keep your nostrils wide and clear tongue relaxed; God's name revere."

The Mazdaznan magazine gives "season hints." It advises the bottling of March rain and the use of it with herbs. In the temple in Regent-street demonstrations of cooking are given, and one may buy foods and oil remedies in the Temple.

Dr. Otoman Zar-Adusht Ha'nish is the head of Mazdaznan, which has branches all over the world, including 11 in Great Britain. Dr. Ha'nish is expected in England this summer. Here is what the doctor writes in the British Mazdaznan magazine on "Tea for Invalids":

"The Intellectually based should use Japanese garden or green tea, first picking.

"The Spiritually based, Chinese or Oolong and Russian Tea.

"The Physically based will find India, Ceylon, Congou and Souchong tea the better."

SINGAPORE PROBLEMS.

SIR WILLIAM BIRDWOOD'S DOUBLE HONOUR.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—

"The double announcement of the promotion of Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood and his selection as successor to the late Lord Rawlinson in November as Commander-in-Chief created an unusual amount of interest at Home. His selection as military head in the East Indies has been indicated in this letter on one or more occasions since the autumn, but there was always a chance of a change at the last moment as it was well known that Australia would have liked the Anzac leader as Governor-General in succession to Lord Forster. I believe that the Army Council was inclined to favour this course, in which case General Sir Claud Jacob would have had support as the next Commander-in-Chief. A friend in close touch with the India Office tells me that the matter was settled there last week by Lord Birkenhead himself. When the latter became Secretary for India one inwardly considered the matter practically settled, as he is known to have a very high opinion of the new Field Marshal as India's great leader in the field whose influence in India and with Indian troops would be a powerful asset.

STORY OF THE SELECTION.

Sir William Birdwood was selected for promotion to Field-Marshal to take effect on the 20th March and before the India Office had decided to announce his succession to Lord Rawlinson. The position was that Lord Grenfell's death reduced the number of Marshals to eight, which is the accepted number not exceeded except under special circumstances. In practice a variation of one is permissible by not promoting when a Marshal dies, or promoting in excess. Frankly, I had expected that a British Service officer would most likely be promoted since Lord Grenfell was of that category; but one had not given sufficient weight to the fact that the Indian Army is entitled to two Field-Marshels out of the eight and that Sir Arthur Barrett alone represented that Service. In the last quarter of-a-century the Indian Army has not had its fair share of these promotions. The position has always been that there are Indian Army Field-Marshals, but that the Commander-in Chief has never been one. Therefore fresh ground is broken in the appointment of a Field-Marshal to command in India. A common fallacy is that Lord Roberts was a Field-Marshal when he filled the post and also Lord Kitchener before he left India. In neither case was this so and the assertion that Haines and Donald Stewart held both the rank and the appointment is equally inaccurate. The following list of Commanders-in-Chief of recent times with their dates of appointment for the five years tenure and the year of promotion to Field-Marshal shows the position:—

	C-in-C.	F.M.
General Sir Charles Monro	1919	
General Sir Beauchamp Duff	1914	
General Sir O'Moore Creagh	1909	
Field Marshal Lord Kitchener,	1902	1909
General Sir Power Palmer	1900	
General Sir William Lockhart,	1898	
Lt.-Gen. Sir Chales Nairne	1898	
Field Marshal Sir George White	1893	1903
Field Marshal Lord Roberts	1885	1895
Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart	1881	1894
Field Marshal Sir Frederick Haines	1876	1890

In the olden days, very shortly after the Regulating Act of 1773, the appointment of Commander-in-Chief over-rode rank in a remarkable degree for we find Brigadier-Generals officiating as such even with men like Generals Sloper and Abercomby available.

A Panacea for Bronchitis, Chest Cold, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Sprains, Strains, Stiffness and Swelling.
A Complete Cure for Catarrh, Cold, Cough and Backbone & Muscular Pain.
While Suffering from Cold or Catarrh, hold the Bottle under your nostrils and inhale the Balm Strongly.

PLANTA DRUG MFG. Co. :: :: :: PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

TAX SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS.

A SUGGESTION TO FINANCE MEMBER.

In accordance with the readiness expressed by the Finance Member, Sir B. Blackett, to consider proposals from people for augmenting the revenue of the Government, Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar has submitted the following scheme to the Finance Member:—

Mr Subedar says that on account of the effects of war and other causes speculation of every description, more especially in Cotton wheat, linseed, shares, gold and silver has obtained much prevalence for the last five years so much so, that the out-turn in the shape of payment of differences (neither goods delivered nor received in the above mentioned commodities) exceed 20 crores of rupees yearly (vide Statistics). Mr. Subedar proposes that a tax should be levied upon these transactions. Even the Law Courts while prohibiting wagering transaction sanctioned speculative transaction to a certain extent. Mr. Subedar suggests that Government should license certain established brokers dealing in the above mentioned commodities through whom alone speculative transactions *relating to payment of differences only* be done by merchants. If the transaction is not done through a licensed broker it would not be enforceable in a Court of Law. Further, both the parties to the transaction must pass in writing slips to each other through brokers to record the transaction and these slips should not be valid unless *so stamped*. Though in some of the markets the system of passing slips does prevail, yet in many this system is not found and the slips are not generally stamped at present. The fee charged would be small in proportion of the value of transaction and may be provided to be ultimately payable by the party making a profit out of differences. Mr. Subedar suggests that this excess revenue be alloted to each province for purposes of Health, Education, Police etc. No doubt, certain percentage, should be allowed to different associations through whose source the revenue is derived.

If this scheme is adopted it is hoped that Government would make a revenue of about 2 crores of Rupees a year from all over India and thus obviate the necessity of the Excise Duty on cotton and such other duties. All Government officials, public bodies, Press and others will concur with the writer that there would be no objection in levying a tax on a person who coins money on speculation capital outlay without mental labour but merely on fluctuation of price.

IMPRACTICABLE AND INJURIOUS.

TRADE TAXING ORDINANCES OF 1923 IN TANGANYIKA.

The Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has received the following communication from the Indian Association, Tanganyika Territory:—

The following is the text of the resolutions passed at a mass meeting of the Indian community held at the Imperial Cinema Hall at Dar-es-salaam, Tanganyika Territory, on the 1st day of April 1925

1. This Mass Meeting of the Indian community rieterates, by observing Hartal today throughout the Territory, all protests heretofore made against the enforcement of the Three Trade Taxing Ordinances of 1923 and expresses it as its considered opinion that they are impracticable and injurious to the general trade of the Territory and must be repealed forthwith.

2. This Mass Meeting further resolves that a Conference of Tanganyika Indian community may be called at Dar-es-salaam at an early date with a view to discussing and deciding several questions that effect the interests of the Indian community in particular and of the Territory in general.

EXCISE UNDERDOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that, the Excise Department, so far as the subordinate service is concerned, is the favourite child of the Bombay Government. The fat-salaried gazetted officers, always get their quota, either by persuasion or threat to the Government, while the subordinate service is totally neglected. In these days of boasted civilisation, a little cry from the lower grade officers, for the betterment of their prospects is considered as disloyalty to the Department. Such officers are immediately transferred, to the out of the way places, far away from their homes. The following are the grievances which have remained unredressed, though the Department was reorganised in the years 1907 and 1922.

(1) The Excise Subordinate officers are expected to hold the Government offices, in their own houses, even though they are not paid a single farthing by way of office allowances. All the gazetted officers of this Department, I am told, do get such allowances where there are no Government buildings available for the same.

(2) The subordinate excise officers are expected to wear, at their own cost, the prescribed official uniform, at the visit of their bosses and at all Government official functions. While in the other Departments, where it is customary to wear uniform, Uniform allowances are given.

(3) The Range of transfers for the petty Excise officers, is the whole of the Bombay Presidency. Transfers of the subordinates in other Departments, are confined to their respective Divisions. Such distant transfers cost heavily to the poorly paid officials, and are also determined in the sause of their children's education.

(4) In this Department, a subordinate officer begins as a S.I. from 70—5/2—100 and 105—5/1—145, so he takes, at least 21 years to reach an Inspector's cadre. An Inspector's pay is from 150—10/2—220 and 220—10—300.

An officer however smart he may be, must retire on Rs. 200 under the present cadre.

As conveyance allowances, Rs. 25 and 15 are given, to the higher and lower grade officers respectively. To keep a decent conveyance in these days, cost not less than Rs. 50 to 60 per month.

With the increased cost of living, all these above referred sundry expenses tell heavily upon the poorly-paid subordinate officers.

Will the Government be good enough to grant the uniform allowance, house rent, to diminish the range of transfers for the subordinate servants, make improvement in the international system, increase the conveyance allowance, and take all the necessary steps to better the condition of the subordinate services of the Bombay excise.

—Yours, etc.,

AN ONLOOKER.

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF TRAM SERVICE.

A serious dislocation of tramway traffic was experienced on Friday morning as a result of a motor lorry, heavily loaded with coal, having suddenly broken down on the tram lines. At about 10-45 a.m. a Dennis motor lorry, No. 862, was going along the Byculla Bridge towards Parel. After it had passed down the Bridge and when it was just in front of the Byculla Railway Station, the check-nut of the left rear wheel got out with the result that the heavily laden truck came down with a tremendous crash, blocking both the tram tracks. It was not before a great deal of time had elapsed and the emergency van of the Tramway Company came on the scene, that normal traffic was resumed. Tram service was run as usual by 12 noon.

KARNATAK SWARAJ PARTY.

NEWLY FORMED AT MANGALORE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGALORE, April 24.

The formation of a Swarajya Party and the capture of the Local Boards, Municipalities and the elected seats in the Legislatures by men of the Party has been a long felt need in our district and it is believed in other districts of Karnataka as well. It pains one to see that these elections in our district at any rate have so far been mostly carried on, not on any fixed Party principles, but mainly on the communal basis, with the result that today we have much communal bitterness, where there was little or none before. No true lover of the country would wish for its continuance. The time is long overdue when the ideals of the Swarajya Party which are too well-known should be placed before the peppie

"It has to be conceded that a good many who cannot afford to be whole-time Congress worker and who are not absolute No-changers have been taking little interest in Congress work though they can and are willing to devote sometime. For it is hoped that the organisation of a Swarajya Party will afford an opportunity to harness the energies of such persons whose services cannot altogether be ignored. We may also state that the party is formed out of no ill-will or spirit of rivalry towards the Congress organisations. We believe in the constructive programme and in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi." With these ideals the Karnataka Swarajya Party with its headquarters for the present at Mangalore and with a provincial constitution has been formed at a meeting held this day with Dr. U. Rama Rao, M.L.C., in the chair. We request all who wish to join the Party both in our district as well as in the other districts of the province to join the party forthwith and to start district and Taluka Swarajya parties and kindly inform us of the same. When a sufficient number of them are started it is proposed to elect the office-bearers, fix a suitable headquarter and put the party on a firm basis. All correspondence may be addressed to Mr. K. R. Karnat, Kodialbail, S. Kanara.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the share market jutes selling pressure by "bears" continue to depress rates and due to this factor the marginal difference between Howrah and Clive has not only disappeared but the latter has lost favour and is quoted comparatively lower. Enquiry for the higher denominations was none-existent and prices tended lower. In coals only a few isolated deals were concluded in this section. Teas remained uninteresting with only a bare medium of demand. In miscellaneous rubber issues made up the majority of dealings registered in this section. Government securities were quietor in tone. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent. Government paper Rs. 67/15, 4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1916-17 Rs. 86/4, 5 per cent. Loan 1945-55 Rs. 98/14, 6 per cent. Bonds 1927 Rs. 101/6.

Banks:—Imperial Bank fully paid 1,407/8.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa Railway 62.

Jutes:—Birla ord. 7/8, Birla pref. 70, Cheviot 268, Clive 42/4, Craig 4/8, Delta 485, Hooghly ord. 81/8, Howrah 42/10, Kamarhatty 551, National 28/14, Presidency 71/11, Reliance 61.

Coals:—Bokaro and Rampur 20/4, Patmohna 14, Sowardih 1/4, Talcher 6/2.

Miscellaneous:—Hume Pipe and Concrete Constructions annas 4, Indian Iron and Steel 27, Kumardhubi Engineering annas 15, Triton Insurance 106, British India Corporation pref. 103, Burma Finance and Mining 3/10, Indian Cables 4/4, Madan Theatres 2/4, Midnapore Zemindary 111, Sindia Steam Navigation 7/4, Cawnpore Sugar 24/12.

Tea Companies:—Rutema 18.

Exchange Bank Telegraphic Transfer was one shilling five and twenty-seven thirty-second pence and Demand Bills were one Shilling five and seven eighth pence.—A. P.

18CT. ROLLED GOLD RADIOLIGHT WRIST WATCHES.

Small size similar to an eight-anna coin, assorted fancy mirage, bezel shapes, enamel dial with clear figures readable in dark, stamped inside the case as warranted for five years by the makers, highest standard Swiss mechanism with hinged back, complete with fine strap, Rs. 14-8-0. Plain dial, Rs. 12-12-0 Bracelets to match, Rs. 4-8-0.

NONPAREIL STORES
POST BOX NO. 91 (B C) MADRAS.
R 226 A

KUSUMA

A boon to sufferers from Gonorrhœa. Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kingly specific for Ladies suffering from Lucorrhœa and menstrual disorders. Per Phial Rs. 2, V. P. Charges Extra.

ANANDA KUTEERAM,
POST BOX No. 246, MADRAS.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, April 24.

A well marked depression which has appeared over the Punjab is stimulating the flow of the moist winds up the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, the Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, and Kashmir and local in Bihar, the East United Provinces and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, North Punjab, North-west Province and South east Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Jessore and Bogra two inches; Mymensingh one; Darjeeling four Darbhanga one and a half; Gorakhpur two; Dharampore one; Sonamarg two Drosh and Gilgit a half; and Madura two. The weather is slightly disturbed in the centre of the Bay.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in the plains of the United Provinces and East Punjab.—A.P.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Behar and Orissa week ending the 20th April: Light to moderate rain fell in Darbhanga Monghyr, Balasore, Angul, Manbhum and in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea, the Santal Pargans and Hazaribagh. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Standing crops are generally doing well. Harvesting of rabi crops is nearly finished and its treshing is going on. Planting of sugarcane continues and weeding has commenced. Sowing of jute and bhadai continues in Purnea. Preparation of fields for jute and paddy continues in the Orissa Disgricts. The price of common rice has risen in seven districts, fallen in five and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul, is 6.55 seers a rupee against 6.97 seers last week and that of maize is 8.84 seers against the 8.85 seers during the corresponding period. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in Singhbhum where it is reported to be scarce. Cattle desease is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is reported to be good.—A.P.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 23.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.		
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches.	29 760	
Temperature of Air	86.2	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.7	"
Dew Point	75.3	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	70%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2	"
Minimum do. do. ..	82.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW,	SSW, WSW,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	W, WNW.	175 miles.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKET.

During the week under review Home Markets have been fluctuating but on the whole show a slight change both in New York and Liverpool as compared with last week. Early the market advanced on local buying and short covering owing to continued drought in Texas. Later the prices gave way on straddle selling. At the close the market was easier

Since our last report although the New York Market depressed somewhat under the influence of weakness in grain markets and trade pessimism, the undertone on the whole maintained a generally steadier feeling and prices now register a slight change over those ruling last week, in consequence of the fact that the drought in Texas is not sufficiently relieved. There is no doubt that concentrated speculative short interest still exists, whilst a further unsettling feature was been the severe weakness experienced in the wheat market and the stock exchange, coupled with a very marked falling off in the demand for actual cotton in all markets in view of the fact that the urgent needs of consumers have been more than satisfied.

At the moment, the attention of operators has been mainly concentrated upon the news coming to hand from the western portion of Texas about rains, and the reports to hand in this connection are by no means promising as to the outlook for the next crop, as the continued dry weather is now creating a source of anxiety Although the factor of drought is more or less ignored for the time being and has so far not influenced the markets to any extent, it will not surprise us in the least should we come across any sharp rise at any moment in the near future.

Trade reports from Manchester are far from encouraging and a good deal of uncertainty hangs as to the future level of prices. At the same time, many consuming centres are enquiring quite actively and a good business would result provided same stability in prices is assured. The American spot demand has been of a small character during this week with buyers showing indifference. There is no doubt that the bulk of the trade have cotton to arrive and consequently are at present not greatly concerned about making further purchases.

Broadly speaking whilst we consider that some fresh features may have to transpire to renew speculative enterprise, the position so far as we can judge to-day does not warrant any decline from the present level of prices, and should any weakness develop we would strongly recommend our friends to take advantage of the same by making purchases as we feel convinced that during the next few months there will be many chances of realising handsome profits on such purchases.

As regards the position of the local markets, the tone remains steady without any serious fluctuations in prices. Trading has been more or less confined to Bazar Operators only with Europe and Japan practically doing very little business, and showing no signs of activity. Until trade demand develops we do not look for any material rise in prices, and in the meanwhile the markets here will rise or fall according to advices received from the other side. For the long run, however, we take a favourable view of the market and consequently favour purchases in all weak markets.

There was a distinct improvement in the ready demand during the week but only for high class descriptions of Broach and Central Provinces, other ordinary qualities being almost entirely neglected by buyers.

The following were the changes in the Home Markets as compared with last week:

New York, May, last week, 24.20 this week, 24.16—4.

New York, July, last week, 24.55, this week, 24.51—4.

New York, October, last week, 24.40, this week, 24.18—22

New York, January, last week, 24.15, this week, 24.09—6

Liverpool, May, last week, 13.28, this week, 13.31 plus 3.

Liverpool July, last week, 13 36, this week 13.41 plus 5.

Liverpool, October, last week, 13.24, this week, 13.22—2.

Liverpool January, last week, 13.11, this week, 13.06—5.

PIECE-GOODS

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The actual business has been rather disappointing and transactions of any importance have been few and far between. The financial stringency as well as the nervousness on the part of buyers as to future level of prices has been restricting trade to some extent. At present the policy adopted by the buyers seems to be of holding aloof and purchasing only from hand to mouth. Rupee rates have been very irregular and the level of value varies in accordance with the quantity of stock in hand. In the sister markets of Calcutta and Karachi, dealers are trying to dispose off their cheaper arrivals with little or no profit in order to reduce their stocks. Only light goods both in Fancies and Whites are inquired for, heavier White Shirtings being a drag on the market. In Calcutta the Japanese are underselling, both Lancashire and Indian Mills, in Dhooties and Grey Shirtings and also in 40/42s yarns. In Bombay, values of Japanese cloths have been easier and Japanese manufacturers have been offering goods at lower prices.

The Manchester Market has been steady. The engagements of markets vary a good deal Generally they are not in a very healthy position, but some manufacturers especially of light cloths are engaged till June and occasionally business is booked even for delivery beginning in September. It is now realised in Manchester that the costs of the finished cloths are too high and that the lessened hours worked in Lancashire was a factor which increased these costs. The stimulation of sufficient demand to absorb the normal production of the machinery was therefore necessary. As a result of conferences held, the Cotton Manufacturers Association are to obtain the following information from their members, who control 500,000 looms:—(1) Number of looms owned, (2) Number of looms stopped for want of orders, (3) Number of looms stopped from shortage of weavers, (4) Whether any difficulty is experienced in securing supplies of yarn and if so, what counts. It is left to be seen what further steps are being taken for the betterment of the industry.

The market for local mill cloths has been dull and the future prospects do not seem to be bright. The prices for same are about a quarter to half an anna per lb. easier than before. The stocks of yarns and cloth by the end of March both sold and unsold are 46,433 and 1,40,228 packages of which 24,443 and 98,147 bales are unsold; these figures alone, since February, show an increase of nearly 1,000 packages in yarns and 22,000 packages in cloth, no doubt a heavy addition in the latter. A further disquieting feature is that instead of the sold and undelivered stocks being reduced monthly, it is on the increase since the beginning of the year and particularly since the last two months, in yarns an increase of about 9,000 packages and in cloth of nearly 4,00 packages being found. This entails a further loss to the Mills in interest, insurance and godown charges. Taking into account a further addition of nearl y60,000 packages of cloth, the estimated output of the current month, the stock would be abnormally heavy the more so as the season for consumption of same is coming to a close and one has to wait till Devali after the close of the monsoon, to see how the sexeral cereal and cotton crops stand, so as to enable the ryots to spend in clothing from the realisation of their produce. Ordinary Mills are willing to sell Calendered Shirtings at Rs. 1/2 per lb. without finding large buyers. Small lots of Mexicans are being sold at Rs 1/1/6 of Birla Mills and at Rs. 1/1/9 of Emperor Edward Mills. Merchants have been selling in the bazaar Calendered Shirtings of E D Sassoon United Mills at Rs. 1/3, making a loss of about an anna per lb. in the transactions. About 400 men of the spinning department of the Laxmi Cotton Mills at Ahmedabad have been on strike since the 18th instant.

According to the "Manchester Guardian", the recent suggestion of Mr. S. Hammersley, M. P., (Con) that the cotton industry might be improved by applying a more substantial proportion of Lancashire's spinning machinery to the use of Indian Cotton seems to have met with more opposition than support from the spinners and manufacturers. It is pointed out that Lancashire merchants have established themselves in the markets of the world as the sellers of better qualities of cotton cloths, and before Mr. Hammersley's idea of producing the cheapest cotton goods could be carried out, new markets must be found and by that time the whole position might be changed. The Spinners say that substantial increase in the use of Indian Cotton by Lancashire would immediately inflate the price of such cotton and thus destroy any value of Mr. Hammersley's idea as a commercial proposition and at any rate the cost of altering the Mills will be prohibitive as the means of extricating the cotton industry from the "temporary impasse", though it might pay any one building the new mills to equip them for spinning Indian cotton in order to make a bid for the markets in Africa and the Far East.

At the conclusion of the Cotton Conference at Manchester a permanent committee of employers' organisations in cotton trade was appointed. The meeting was not pessimistic regarding the future and hoped that by co-operative study and united action, Lancashire would remain a permanent source of supply of the world's best cotton goods.

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 200	39×37½/38	12	10	0
„ 100,000	..45× „ ..	15	4	0
„ No. 33,000	..45× „ ..	14	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37× „ ..	11	4	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38 ..	12	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38 ..	12	8	0
„ No. 6000	.. „ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 17000	.. „ ..	13	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	39× „ ..	12	4	0
„ No. 2750	..45× „ ..	15	4	0
„ Yellow Horse	43×39 ..		..	
„ No. 2310	..44×38 1-2..		..	
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38 1-2..	19	8	0
„ BB	..38×38 1-2..	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38 1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37 1/2/38	12	4	0
„ No. 4462	..41× „ ..		..	
Lyon's Shunker	..39× „ ..	12	4	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38	18	0	0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net	21	0	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40	15	0	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..45×22 ..	8	0	0
„ No. 18	..40×22 ..		..	
„ No. 138	..40×22 ..	6	11	0
„ No. 636	..44×22 ..	7	0	0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepman's No.1500	32×42 ..	24	4	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40 ..	28	8	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40 ..	18	12	0
Forbes K. B. 100	..33×40 ..		..	

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..41×19 ..	7	12	0
„ No. 60	..46×19 ..	8	8	0
„ No. 600	..51×19 ..	9	4	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19 ..	10	12	0
„ No. 88	..58×20 ..	8	8	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39×20 ..	8	4	0
„ No. 818	..39×20 ..	8	6	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20 ..	5	*7	0
„ No. 5352	..42×20 Net		..	
„ No. 2755	..42×20 Net		..	
„ No. 1703	..52×20 Net	14	8	0
„ No. 224	..44×20 ..	7	2	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18 ..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18 ..	4	12	0
„ No. 229	..42×18 ..	5	4	0
„ No. 339	..47×18 ..	5	12	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18	Avg.	5	14	0
„ No. 95	..58×20 ..	8	6	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18 ..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18 ..	6	8	0
„ No. 975	..50×18 ..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18 ..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20 ..	8	6	0
Greaves' No. 5060	27×18 ..		..	
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18 ..	3	5	0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18 ..	4	8	0
„ No. 61-81 .. „ ..		4	4	0
„ No. 1850 .. „ ..		3	11	0
„ No. 1900 .. „ ..		3	13	0
„ No. 2600 .. „ ..		3	15	0
„ No. 21021 .. „ ..		4	1	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22 ..	6	13	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18 ..	5	8	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18 ..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18 ..	6	2	0
„ No. 50000 .. „ ..		6	10	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360		7	2	0
Lyon's No.4545-5656 6767	..26×18 ..	4	4	0
Greaves, No. 30000-50000 „	..		..	
„ No. 8000 T. B.	38×22 ..		..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	..26×18 ..	4	4	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 'Motor Car" ..	..	4	3	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Graey nd four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—

No. 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net 12	0	0
„ AAA 17 lbs.	..36×40 ..	„ ..		
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40 ..	„ 18	0	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38 ..	„ 16	4	0
„ 4141 „	..44×38 ..	„ 12	6	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38 ..	„ 12	8	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38 ..	„ 20	4	0
"C." Sheetings	..30×36 Ex. Bond	10	3	0
"9" Dragons	..30×36 Ex. Bond	10	4	0
"Elephant" Drills	..29×40 ..	„ 17	13	0
"Duck" Drills	..26×40 ..	„ 16	2	0

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully good M G Broach July/August opened at Rs 464 1/2 on the 17th instant and gradually advanced to Rs 468 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. In sympathy with a sharp advance in New York futures on the 18th instant the bazar opened strong at Rs. 470 1/2 and declined to Rs. 473 on selling by Bazar Operators. Going up to Rs. 474 1/2 the prices further gave way to Rs 471 1/2 on general long liquidation. On the 20th instant the market opened at Rs. 472½ and improved to Rs. 474 on Commission Houses buying. On selling by Bazar Operators the market eased to Rs. 472. On the 21st instant the Bazar opened at Rs 472 and declining to Rs 470 1/2 recovered to Rs. 472 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses. On the 22nd instant the market opened at Rs 468 easier owing to a decline in America and gradually advanced to Rs 471 1/2 on Bazar Operators buying. On the 23rd inst. the market opened at Rs. 470 1/2 and going up to Rs 472 1/2 on Bazar Operators buying closed at Rs. 471 1/2. Whilst Broach April/May opened on the 17th instant at Rs. 458 and gradually advanced to Rs. 470 1/2 on buying by Shroffs. From this level the prices eased to Rs. 462 1/2 on Commission Houses and Shroffs selling, but again improved to Rs. 465 1/2 on Bazar Operators buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market further declined to Rs 461 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 464½ on the 23rd instant.

F G Bengal May opened on the 17th inst. at Rs. 407 and closed on the 23rd instant at Rs. 414, the highest being Rs. 415 and the lowest Rs. 407. Whilst Bengal July opened at Rs. 411 on the 17th instant and closed at Rs. 418 on the 23rd instant the highest being Rs. 418 and the lowest Rs. 411.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, April 24.

The market is quiet and featureless. Prices have further declined in almost all kinds of Yarns and even now they are not quite steady. There is no confidence amongst the buyers, and demand has not shown any sort of improvement On the otherhand, all reports from consuming centres are poor and do not show much hope. It is now believed among the experienced circles that any hopes for substantial improvement in the Yarn Market until after the monsoon should be set aside now unless of course there is sudden change in the Cotton Market or any other special reason.

English Yarns.—Condition remains quite unchanged and there is no fresh business of importance.

Japanese Yarns.—Prices have been easy both for ready and forward deliveries, and although prices have been much too low and attractive, buying is not large and improvement in the tone is not possible, as the Japanese Houses are offering and offering continuously in a very irregular way to the detriment of the buyers. As a result dealers do not earn anything and mostly make heavy losses in almost all their purchases. This makes them lose confidence and so long as the system of selling by the Japanese Houses does not undergo a radical change, we do not hope for any satisfaction to the buyers. Off-take is reduced and also the stocks have increased

Indian Yarns.—Prices have not declined much, but they are all nominal as buyers are not found even at much lower rates for any large lots. Stocks in the Mills have increased, and they are now eager to sell, but in face of very poor off-take, and no hopeful signs in the near future, dealers are afraid to take risks, and buy in very small lots. China is hopeless, and up-country markets do not respond. Conditions are getting serious as the turnover is much curtailed.

Tone is not at all heathy, and prices are nominally steady due to steady cotton rates, but further decline does not seem improbable, especially in case of Indian Yarns.

MILL STORES MARKET.

Bombay, April 24.

In the course of the week, the market has shown no signs of activity. There is ruling a depression which is quite unprecedented; stocks have accumulated and prices kept easy with all eagerness on part of dealers to dispose off their stocks. Cotton Healds and Reeds are quoted at Rs. 1/5/0 and 0/2/5 respectively. Woollen goods and leather sundries are practically lifeless. Consumers are buying the minimum quantities required. Supply has far overtaken the demand which is not likely to improve soon.

The quotations are:—

Healds 15/40s Rs. 1/5/6
Reeds Rs. 0/2/5
Scroll Bandings Rs. 1/5/0
Tubular Bandings Rs. 1/15/0
Ropes Rs. 1/15/0
Sizing flannel-twill 62 Rs. 4/4/0
Slubbing tubes Rs. 23/0/0
Roving tubes Rs. 21/8/0
Pirns Conical 5" Rs. 7/8/0
Ring Rabbeth 5" Enamel Rs. 7/0/0
Warper Bobbins Rs. 65/0/0
Dobby Harness Rs. 19/8/0
Card cans Fibre Rs. 3/4/6
Sizing flannel 72" Rs. 4/8/0

CHEMICALS MARKET.

Bombay, April 24.

The Chemicals market has witnessed no interesting features in the course of the week. Bleaching Powder has continued to decline and Chlorate of Potash has kept firm. Home supply for Chlorate of Potash is still limited hence the price has been maintained firm. Bichromates of Soda and Potash have had no further fluctuations. Dextrine ruled very firm with a brisk demand at Rs. 23. Soda Caustic kept changing hands at Rs. 20 per Cwt.

The quotations are:—

Epson salt Rs. 4/0/0
Antimony salt Re. 0/8/0
Acetate lead white Rs. 38/0/0
Bleaching powder Rs. 15/0/0
Potassium Chlorate Re. 0/5/0
Caustic soda Rs. 20/8/0
Magnesium Chloride Rs. 3/10/0
Dextrine Rs. 23/0/0
Sodium Sulphide Rs. 9/12/0
Acetic acid Re. 0/8/6
Aniline salt Re. 0/9/6
Bichromate potash Rs. 36/8/0
Hydrosulphide soda Re. 0/12/0
Zinc Chloride Rs. 20/8/0
Litharge flake Rs. 42/0/0
Farina Rs. 17/2/0

PREMCHAND ROYCHAND AND SONS.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 Mos. 6 per cent.
Money Call 3 Mos. 5 3/4 per cent.
Money Call 6 Mos. 5 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Description	Bombay, Spot 3-4-25.	April 24. Prices. 16-4-25.
Bengals F. G.	414	Market closed.
S/Punjab F. G.	414	
Broach F. G.	403	
Oomras Fine	..	
Punjab American F. G.	4.95	
Khandesh F.	..	
Southerns G.	..	

Hedge Contracts..	Futures. 23-4-25	16-4-25.	Settlement Rates. 24-4-25.
Bengals May.	414	Market closed.	408
„ July	418		412
Broach, April/May	464		461
„ July/Aug.	472		467
Oomra F.	..		..
Oomra F. G.	..		..
Southerns G. May/June.	452		446

Receipts for the week ending 23rd April, 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	4383	6492
Oomras	18808	30635
Dholleras	13606	4171
Broach	42546	9405
Southerns	17067	12279
Persians	686	123
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	141
East Africans.	1727	20
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	98623	63346

Exports for the week ending 23rd April 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	3466
Continent	6371
China	14878
Japan	22612
Coast Ports	1381
Total	48708
Afloat in harbour—Europe	495
China, Japan & Coast Ports.	50014
Total	50509

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 23rd April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	190-21
2818153	2826655	2915576	2588270	1918138

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 23rd April 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom. 39152	128709	93487		
Continent 427502	724186	500663	425877	363824
China 182090	157393	278070	229732	151961
Japan 1123709	1067104	1209535	909343	563457
Coast Ports 22915	43662	38718	26835	12999
Totl 1795368	2121054	2120473	1591787	1092241

x Including 8480 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 23rd April 1925 .. 10,512 Bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 23rd April 1925 .. .. 9,27,393 Bales

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant' Association.)

Bombay, April 24.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sasson	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight)34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	3
Finlay	1	5	3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Taat per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £ 5	6	0	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	4	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pebaney	11	4	0
Hindustan	11	4	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	
Textile per lb.	1	4	6

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the Statement of Affairs as on the 17th April 1925—

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital		11,25 00 000
Capital Paid up		5,62 50 000
Reserve		4,67 50 000
Public Deposits		23,19 69 000
Other Deposits		68,80 94 000
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra		8,00 00 000
Sundries		1,55 16 000
	Rupees	1,11,85 79 000

ASSETS.

Government Securities		14,36 13 000
Other authorized securities under the Act		1,22 10 000
Loans		24,06 60 000
Cash Credits		35,38 93 000
Inland bills discounted and purchased		15,56 76 000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased		32 67 000
Dead Stock		2,77 23 000
Sundries		58 52 000
Balances with other Banks		24 23 000
		94,53 17 000
Cash		17,32 62 000
	Rupees	1,11,85 79 000

The above balance sheet includes—

Deposits in London	£	1,145,100
Advances in London	„	1,109,900
Cash and balances at other Banks in London	„	164,200

Percentage 17,06
Bank Rate 7%

MEMORANDUM.

Liabilities.

Rs.

Public Deposits .. .. 19,18,000 Increase.
Other Deposits .. .. 91,64000 Do.

Assets.

Bank's Investments .. 26,89,000 Decrease.
Loans .. .. .. 19,59,000 Increase.
Cash Credits .. .. 52,01,000 Decrease.
Bills Discounted and Purchased .. .. 37,66,000 Decrease,
Cash .. .. .. 2,18,82,000 Increase.

Percentage 17.06

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd April, 1925.

Cotton	15492	Bales
Wheat	28244	Cwts.
Linseed	48992	„
Rape, etc.	2687	„
Gingellyseed	4199	„
Poppyseed	1750	„
Groundnuts	3622	„
Castorseed	13421	„
Rice	15119	„
Myrabollams	1044	„
Cottonseed	13416	„
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	2384	„
Juwar	127	„
Masur	23	„
Barley	10	„
Bajri	70	„
Coal	450	Tons.

BARLEY.

London, Apl. 23.

Karchi Barley May/June quoted 40/

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3.

GUMAS SUGAR REPORT

Guma raises Cuban Sugar Crop Estimate as tons 4,925,000.

MOCATTA'S SILVER REPORT.

London, Apl. 23.

Market has shown rather a sagging tendency. China operated both ways and America has been more disposed to sell, while there has been little buying except to cover bear position. Carrying forward by China their bear commitments has again been the feature of the market but despite this, owing to the absence of spot demand difference has narrowed to 1/16.

(Continued from Column 6.)

during the week amounted to 891 bars and Rs. 12,35,952 in coin. This week's shipment is expected for about £1,40,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open throughout the period under report. Cotton mill shares show some improvement on bears covering sales. Bombay Dyeing and Centuries have improved by about Rs. 10, while Simplex declined from Rs. 187/8 to Rs. 148/12, but closed at Rs. 177/8. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1090xd—1080—1100—1107/8; Century Rs. 537/8xd—530—550—555 and 547/8; Central India Rs. 520—493/12xd—501/4xd—500xd—502/8; Crescent Rs. 225—228/12—227/8—233/12; Fazulbhoy Rs. 945—927/8—962/8. Kohinoor Rs. 1250—1205. New Great Rs. 350—242/8—340—353/12; Pearls Rs. 537/8—542/12—541/4—535; Simplex Rs. 176/4—148/12—177/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 605—597/8—625—615.

In the miscellaneous section there was a further decline in the prices, Andhra Valley declined from Rs. 485 to Rs. 472/8. Tata Iron Ordinary were unchanged at Rs. 14. while deferreds declined from Rs. 46/4 to Rs. 43/12 and closed at Rs. 45. Bombay Trams were steady round Rs. 101. Cement shares were easier; Bundis declined from Rs. 8/12 to Rs. 7/12; Katni Ordy. are quoted at Rs. 45 and Deferred at Rs. 140. Railways shares are unchanged but steady.

Among Bank shares, Imperial Banks are quoted at Rs. 1402-8 with contributories at Rs. 335. Bank of India shares are quoted at Rs. 73/8 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

MONEY.

Bombay, April 24.

Conditions in the money market this week were generally firm with cash money in good demand at 6¾ to 6¾ per cent. Some banks are offering 6¾ per cent. for fixed deposits for one month, 6¾ per cent. for two months and 6 per cent for three months.

The statement of affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as at 17th April, 1925, shows an increase of about Rs. 2.19 crores in the cash balance which now stands at Rs. 17,32,62,000, the percentage being 17.06 compared with 15.09 a week ago. Loans have increased by Rs. 19.59 lakhs, while cash credits and Inland Bills are down by Rs. 52 lacs and Rs. 38.53 lacs respectively. Government deposits and other deposits are up by Rs. 19.18 lacs and Rs. 91.64 lacs, respectively. The Bank rate is unchanged at 7 per cent.

In the gilt-edged market a small amount of business was put through with a slight decline in the rates, 3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted at Rs. 67/14, 5 per cent. Loan 1933 and 1945-55, at Rs. 97/15 and Rs. 98 respectively. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928, changed hands at Rs. 103/- and Rs. 104/6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927, were through at Rs. 100/12 and Rs. 101/2, 1930 at 1932, at Rs. 102/15 and Rs. 104/-. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 107/6.

The Currency figures as at 15th April show a decrease of Rs. 72.28 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.12 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 72.08 lacs, while gold bullion and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores and Rs. 6.73 respectively. The precentage of metallic reserve to circulation (excluding notes under Section 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act) is 55.96.

The "Times of India" reports that at a recent meeting of the shareholders of the National Bank of India, Ltd., the Chairman Sir Charles McLeod, pointed out that the imports of gold into India in 1924 amounted to over £30,000,000. This great demand for gold is explained by the fact that the price of India for gold is considerably lower than it has been, because the rupee is standing at a higher premium over its pre-war level than the dollar is at a premium over sterling. Since the United States is the only free gold market, this difference has had the effect of cheapening dollars in terms of rupees currency and at the same time cheapening gold. The result has been a record-breaking absorption of the precious metals by India. This country took 7,000,000 Ozs. of gold during the past year or £. 30 millions and in the past three years the total has been about £. 70 millions. Of course such an inflow would not have been possible except for favourable prices received in the world's markets for Indian produce and a large trade balance in favour of India.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, the chairman, Sir Montagu Cotton Turner touched upon the question of the rupee exchange. He gave it as his opinion that we should see the rate established round about 1s. 6d.—"perhaps a little lower, perhaps a little higher". This rate, he suggested would not be harmful to the export trade of India and a stabilised rate at that figure would be of considerable advantage to the importer. He, however, warned against any precipitancy in forcing the value of the rupee either below or above the level which experience would show to be most desirable.

EXCHANGE.

In the Sterling exchange market rates were steadier in sympathy with advices from other markets. There were some bills showing both here and in other export centres; but the monetary position is still the dominating factor in the market. Inquiry for bullion imports is still small due to the present plentiful stocks of silver and gold. The Bank's selling quotations for ready and April are 1s. 5-7/8d., for May 1s 5-27/32d. for June 1s. 5-13/16d. and July to September 1s. 5-25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dol. 4.78-1/2 to dol. 4.80¼ at which level the tone is still reported as strong—probably in anticipation of a favourable announcement next week by the British Government regarding its gold policy. French francs closed at 92.25, Belgian francs at 95 and the Italian lira at 117.

The following are the figures for India's overseas trade for the month of March 1925:—Total imports of private merchandise Rs. 1985 lacs. Total exports of private merchandise Rs. 4629 lacs. Net movement of treasure import Rs. 1711 lacs. The total visible balance of trade (including merchandise and treasure). In favour of India is Rs. 943 lacs. The balance of remittances of funds adverse to India is Rs. 112 lacs.

GOLD.

The Steadier conditions in the gold market reported in our last circular were not maintained during the period under review, due to the decline in the price of the metal in London and steadier sterling exchange. A notable feature of the week in the gold market was the unloading by the bull operators of their holdings for May settlement which resulted in the premium of one anna per tola for this delivery over June being reversed to one anna per tola discount. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 86s. 7d. and 86s 4d. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 22/4/6 and Rs. 21/14 for ready, Rs. 22/2/3 and Rs. 21/15/3 for 9th May settlement and Rs 22/1/6 and Rs. 22/0/3 for 7th June settlement. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 13/12/3 and Rs. 13/12/6 for ready and forward respectively. The daily off-take averages about 50,000 tolas and the stock is estimated at about 20 lacs tolas excluding arrivals by the incoming mails which is expected to bring in about £4,200 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £4,57,200. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 46,53,994. This week's shipment is expected for about £15,000.

SILVER.

An interesting development in the early part of the week was the complete collapse of the corner for the April settlement. The bull speculators withdrew from the auction while a few bars were auctioned on account of the defaulting buyers. Later in the week the market sagged still further on bulls unloading their holding both for ready and the May settlements. It is reported that a large amount of silver was sold by the bull operators against May settlement at a difference of about 7 annas against them, giving a return to the buyers of ready of about 8 per cent interest per annum on the investment. The tone of the market at he close is easy but much depends upon the offering by America and the attitude of China. In Shanghai the r

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Ramzan Id: Bank and Postal Holiday. Id prayers at Esplanade Maidan, 8-30 a.m.

MONDAY, April 27.

Meeting of Bombay Branch of National Home Rule League, China Bang, Girgaum Back Road, 6-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, April 28.

All-India Goraksha Sabha meeting. Madhav Bag, 8 p.m. Mahatma to preside.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING

G. I. P. RAILWAY

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express Trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr.	Dep.
	a.m.	a.m.
Punjab Mail	10 45	12 05
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 05
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	17 40	9 25

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Apr 25 (Sat) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 58m.
Apr 26 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 59m.
Apr 27 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunrise 6h. 59m
Apr 28 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 29 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 13m. Sunset 7h. 0m.
Apr 30 (Thu) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 0m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Mooltan", via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 28th instant.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here to-morrow (Sunday), the 26th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of 11th instant arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m., on the 24th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The B. I. s.s. "Dumana" which left Bombay on the 16th instant left Aden on the morning of the 23rd idem.

The Clan Line s.s. "Macilwraith" left Liverpool on the morning of the 23rd instant.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd April 1925 to 6 a.m. of 24th April 1925:—Small-pox 4 attacks, 1 death; Influenza nil attack, 1 death; Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born) 91. Total Mortality this day last year 117.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions together with those summoned to appear on the 27th instant are required to attend at the High Court on Monday morning, the 27th April 1925, at 11-30 o'clock (S. T.).

SHREE SHIVAJI CRICKET CLUB.

The Jayanto of the Shree Shivaji Cricket Club will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. in the premises of the club.

BOMBAY PATROL-LEADERS' UNION.

The Patrol-Leaders' Conference will be held to-day (Saturday), at 4 p.m. (S. T.), in the Chanlal Mehta Hut. All leaders and seconds belonging to Bombay Boy Scout Troops are cordially invited to attend.

MARATHI & GUJERATI CONGREGATION.

To bid farewell to the Rev. V. D. Parekh, Pstor, C. M. S. Marathi Congregation and to congratulate the Rev. L. B. Butcher, Secretary C.M. S. Western India, on his being made a Canon, a joint meeting of the Marathi and Gjarati Congregation will be held to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m., in the Robert Money School Compound, when Rao Bahadur B. N. Ahavle, Advocate J.P., will preside.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

The 39th instruction class of the Esean Community of Bombay will be held in the rooms of Dr. E. F. Underwood, Old French Bank building, 3rd floor, opposite the Rajabai Clock Tower, Esplanade Road, to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The discourse on "The invisible universe and its relation to man"—Part 3 will be continued.

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CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Under the auspices of the Boys' Educational Association of the Night Schools of the Currimbhoy Institute the Shiva Jayantyutsva will be celebrated to-day (Saturday), at 8 p.m. in the hall of the Institute when a programme of music, a lecture and a performance of the Drama "Chandragrahana" by the School-boys will be gone through.

INDIAN MUSIC IN VICTORIA GARDENS.

A concert of Indian music will be given in the Victoria Gardens to-morrow (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m. (S. T.), by Prof. R. K. Patwardhan. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

SHRI GHOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

Shri Goghari Visa Shrimali Jain Dispensary will be opened to-morrow (Sunday), at Chakla Street, Bombay, with a view to treat all the Jain out-door patients at a nominal charge of two annas for every Jain Male or Female and one anna for each child and will be kept open always from 8 to 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning and 5 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the evening. Dr. G. L. Godehole, the late Chief Medical Officer of the Radhanpur State will be in charge of the Dispensary.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.

A programme of music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club on to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. Call sign 2 FV wave length 387 metres.

BAND AT DADAR-MATUNGA COLONY.

By peraission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play a programme of music at Dadar-Matunga Colony to-morrow (Sunday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. Narmadashankar D. Mehta, to-morrow (Sunday), at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Asvaghosa—as a Poet and Social Reformer."

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

Mr. Y. V. Bhandarker will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday), at 5-30 p.m. All are invited to attend.

The morning Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. Y. V. Bhandarker, at 7-30 a.m.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

At the monthly conversational meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to be held to-morrow (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m., at the Brotherhood premises, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. J. Gordhandas will speak on "Politics as Playground".

S'TOS REIS MAGOS CHURCH, GORAI.

XII Hours' Adoration at the S'tos Reis Magos Church Gorai, takes place to-morrow (Sunday). The Solemn High Mass with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament will begin at 7 a.m. (S. T.), and the evening service, consisting of Sermon, Procession and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament will commence at 6-30. There will be four Benedictions as usual, three outside and one inside the Church.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class on "The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.), to-morrow (Sunday) and also give a public discourse on "The Narada Bhakti Sutras" at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhavan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) the same day.

ST. ALOYSIUS' SCHOOL, BANDRA.

The Annual Prize Distribution and a Variety Entertainment will take place to-morrow (Sunday), at the School Hall at Chapel Road, at 6-30 p.m. at which Mr. Joseph Baptista, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C., President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation will preside.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the M.C.P.S. Examinations held in the current month:—

First M.C.P.S. Examination:—Akolkar Shankar Govind; Badve, Prabhakar Ramchandra; Kidwai Azhar Ali; Manohar Kamalkar Dinker; Sathaye, Vaman Dinkar; Sheth, Harjivan Methdas; Yellapur, Vithal Krishna.

Second M.C.P.S. Examination:—Godbole, Vithal Ganesh; Gokhale, Ramchandra Krishnaji; Pherwani, Lilaram Narsingdas.

Final M.C.P.S. Examination:—Chobhe, Dattatraya Vaman, (in both parts); Garde, Ganesh Bhasker (in Part I only).

"AT HOME" TO MR. BAPTISTA.

To meet Mr. Joseph Baptista, the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, the Entertainment Committee consisting of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Sylvia Mendoza, Dr. Miss E. Oliveira, Dr. A. L. Nair, Messrs. M. A. Jinnah, M. R. Jayakar, Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, Capt. Jos Alban D'Souza, Messrs. Pothan Joseph, Joseph Gomes, Sankar Parsha, and Lorence Nunes will be "At Home" at St. Xavier's College Hall, Cruikshank Road, Fort, on Thursday, 30th instant. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE LITTLE JOHN COMPANY.

To-night will see the debut at the Excelsior Theatre of the Little John Company, a touring company which promises an entertainment of considerable novelty. The company has already played in the Far East, and is now returning by way of India to America, where it is due next December.

The turns of the Little Johns are the great attractions of the entertainments which the company will provide for a jaded Bombay public. For one of them the stage is draped with curtains which sparkle like jewels, and the claim that a million gems and fine stones are used for it seems to be justified, so dazzling is the effect as the lights play on the brilliant designs.

When the two performers come on the stage they appear to be clothed in jewels from head to toe, and as they dance into view on jewel studded revolving globes they make a strikingly beautiful picture. Apart from its spectacular effect, the work of the performers is clever and entertaining. The juggling is well up to the smart setting, and it is claimed that nothing more expert can be imagined than the cross juggling with six axes as the pair balances on the sparkling globe.

This is only one feature of the entertainment, to which a beauty chorus representing three continents and four countries contributes.

The Little Johns will appear twice daily, with two comedy films to complete the programme.

THE EMPRESS.

Rudolph Valentino, who has gained the reputation among the ladies as the world's most perfect lover, is to be seen at the Empress in a film which has been transferred from the Empire. "The Conquering Power." It requires no Sherlock Holmes to tell what is the conquering power, and Valentine as the exponent of that power has no equal

EMPIRE

At the Empire a film of the Grand National should be a great attraction, and so, too, should be a film which is founded on Sir James Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton." It is, according to the producers a picture which seizes the creatures of a strict civilisation, strips them of their false fronts and handicaps, and flings them down in a land where nature rules and says, "Try again! Love again!" It is, again to quote the producers, "a vital story of blue blood and red, with an all star cast and scenes of alluring beauty."

PATHE.

There have been many novelties introduced to the screen. "HER DANGEROUS PATH" is the most novel and most fascinating short story film ever produced and will be shown for the first time in Bombay at the Pathe Cinema this week. Each one of the ten chapters is packed with heart interest. All illustrate problems which face every girl in "her dangerous path" through life. Dangerous, the path is, for where it leads no one knows. See what happens to Corrine Grant, a high spirited girl, brought up in wealth and luxury. Her father loses his fortune and on his death bed he tells his daughter to step from the threshold of her sheltered home and set foot on that path hidden with dangers and disappointments. Each chapter presents a different problem and tells a complete story so that separated it would still be exceedingly interesting for any patron to see. Love, marriage and business are dealt with in an appealing manner.

The next feature of interest on the programme is the popular "Grand National" steeplechase showing the race from flag-fall to finish with Duke Chance clearing thirty formidable obstacles in perfect style. The race was filmed after much trouble as it took no less than thirty six camera men to photograph it.

"Our Gang" who have always amused the public is now showing "Back Stage", a screamingly funny comedy.

WELLINGTON.

Lionel Barrymore, the distinguished Belasco star, appears in "Meddling Women," his latest and finest screen achievement, which was made by Cuadwick Pictures Corporation, is coming to the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao) to-night and this week. This new starring vehicle by Lionel Barrymore ranks among the cinema classics of the current season. The theme of this masterful photo-drama dwells upon a connubial estrangement, which has been brought about by the interference of mischievous and stupid women folks of a young couple.

Women can meddle in many ways; a nagging wife has ofttimes driven her husband to a point where in fit of desperation he deserts her for someone else.

Every man and woman have their deals; some see the fulfilment of their creams while others never taste the cup that contains the sweet wine of success. Some women have never married and have sacrificed the man they love for a career on the stage, or in any other line of endeavor, while others have married in the hope of their husbands permitting them to continue on with their life's work.

WEST END.

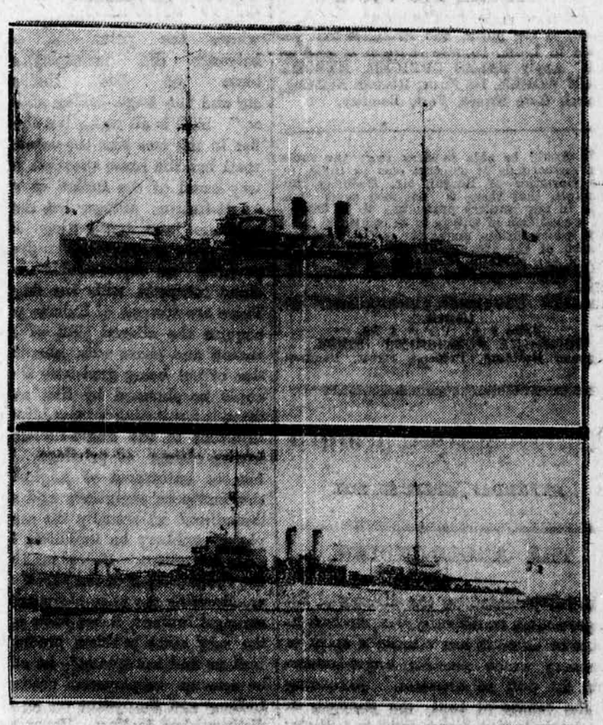
The incarnation of youth! How alluring! Imbued with all the charm of vivaciousness, and so entrancing,—yet sweetly dangerous. Continually pampered and much sought after because of her carefree outlook on life, the flapper is devoid of seriousness and is always on the alert for all sorts of risky advenqures.

Through natural instinct she is endowed with the blessing of the sense of sagacity and tactfully manages to creep in and out of all sorts of difficulties, obtaining what she is after, and giving nothing in return.

Have you ever stopped to realize what you would do if you found yourself in love with a flapper?

This perplexing situation is viewed in the story of that unusual photoplay, "The Painted Flapper" with Pauline Garon, who has been acclaimed the perfect screen flapper, portraying the title role, which commences to-night and runs this week at the West End Cinema (New Churney Road).

FRENCH WARSHIPS IN BOMBAY.



The two French Warships La Marne, 900 tons under the Command of Capt. Baube, and Aviso Cassiopee, 1,500 tons, under the Command of Capt. F. Decoun, arrived in Bombay harbour on Thursday from Karachi. They will sail from Bombay on the 27th instant for Colombo. The top photograph is that of Aviso Cassiopu and the one below that of La Marne.

BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

ASSAULTING A TRAM CONDUCTOR.

COMMISSION AGENT CONVICTED.

A. Moniz, a Commission Agent was put up before a Bench of Honorary Magistrates consisting of Messrs. K. P. Kothare and J. Bocarro, on a charge of disorderly behaviour.

It appears that the accused was going in a tram car from the Clare Road towards Frere Road on March 13. An altercation took place between the accused and a tram conductor over a passenger in the tram. Not satisfied with using hot words the accused was alleged to have assaulted the conductor and tram inspector No. 87.

After going through the evidence the Magistrates altered the charge to one of assault and found the accused guilty to the same.

In view of the accused's two previous convictions he was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 and was further ordered to be bound over to be of good behaviour for a period of one year.

COUNTESS OF PLYMOUTH'S DIAMONDS.

BOY CONVICTED OF MISAPPROPRIATION

J. F. Almeida, a Goan boy aged 16 years, was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of two diamonds valued at Rs. 10,000 before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur Third Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution story was that the accused went to a Marwari's shop about a month ago with a diamond for setting it in a ring. A few days later he went again to the same Marwari and offered him a diamond for Rs. 250. The Marwari getting suspicious informed the police who arrested the accused.

The accused's defence was that he found the diamonds in front of the Taj Mahal Hotel. He went to the Marwari to ascertain the value of the diamonds. As the Marwari offered him Rs. 4 each he refused to have it. He went a second time for setting them in a ring when the Marwari offered to pay him Rs. 250. As he declined to part with the diamonds, the Marwari informed the police and he was arrested.

According to a complaint filed at the police station the diamonds belonged to the Countess of Plymouth, who was putting up at the Taj during March last.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and bound over for a period of six months.

HIS SIXTH CONVICTION.

Sub-Inspctor Bhatkal prosecuted Gulam Mahomed, a Muslim youth with five previous convictions on a charge of theft before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The prosecution alleged that Fazal Karim was sleeping in Bhatia Baug on the night of the 22nd instant. The accused walked upto him and picked up his coat that was near by. The coat contained some military records and a ten-rupee-note. In the meanwhile the complainant woke up to find the accused secured by some persons who had seen him pick up the coat. The accused was subsequently handed over to the police.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to 9 months' rigofous imprisonment.

REPORTED THEFT.

Theft of gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 1,530 is reported to the police by a Borah merchant. At about 6-45 p.m. on Thursday, he locked the door of his room and went to a Masjid. Two hours later he was informed that the door of his room was open. When he went into his room he was surprised to find the articles missing from the trunk.

BOY DROWNED IN TANK.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest touching the death of Tukaram Sakharam, a Hindu child, aged 2 years.

Sakharam Pandu the father of the boy, a cart driver said that he lived near Surya Kund at Mazagaon. On Wednesday he left his house living the boy and a girl. When he returned in the evening he found the boy missing. When the girl was questioned about the whereabouts of the boy she said that he had been to Surya Kund to have plunge. Some friends of the witness dived into the water in search of the boy but their attempts were in vain. The next day at 1.30 p.m. the boy was found floating in Surya Kund. The policeman on watch was the first to see the body.

A verdict of death by drowning was recorded. The jury however added a rider that the Commissioner of Police be requested that the person in charge of the Surya Kund tank be asked to see that the door leading to the steps be properly guarded as not to allow children to go down.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 24.

Ranpura, King, London.
Beligiade, Somez, Durban.
Meinam, Coute, Dunkirk
Chumleigh, Organ, Calcutta
Trenegios, Cood, Cardiff.
Hoogkirk, Digh, Hamburg.

DEPARTURE.

April 25.

Kaiser-i-Hind, Monley, London.
Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busreh.
Nizam, Blance Karachi
Asuka Maru, Kamukura, Kobe.
Maura Svensen, Bangkok.

LOADING

Steamer Ranpura for London.
Steamer Varsova for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Gogra for Rangoon.

S S Ranpura:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Ranpura, 9268 tons, Captain A M King, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 9th inst. a general cargo and 109 passengers.

S S Hoogkirk:—The E D Sassoon Co's steamer Hoogkirk, 3170 tons, Captain A V Digh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Co's steamer Nizam 3334 tons, Captain T Blance, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Asuka Maru:—The N Y K steamer Asuka Maru, 4538 tons, Captain T. Kamukura, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Moor:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Maru, 649 tons, Captain J Svensen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok with a general cargo.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P & O S N Co's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, 5986 tons, Captain G Monley, will sail to-day from Bellard Pier station for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
FRIDAY, April 24.

1 Cracovia (s) 4,566 tons, Trieste 1-5 Agent L Triestino.
2 Warfield 3807 kchi 25/4 M M and C.
4 Bowenkirk 3723 Colombo 28/4. E D Sassoon Co.
6 Clan Macwhirter (s) 5,351 tons, Fiji Island 24-4 Agent J F and Co.
7 Falkenfels (s) 3,852 tons, Karachi 3-5 Agent L Edwards and Co.
11 Argun Maru (s) 4,040 tons, Kobe 24-4 Agent O S Kaisha.
13 Khandalla (s) 3,300 tons, Durban 29-4 Agent M M and Co.
1 Trenoglos 2786 Dunkirk N F. T M and Co
17 Friensfels 3741 1/5 Grahams Trading Co. Ltd.
K Dalgoma 3571 Rangoon N F. M M and Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Clan Mcbrayne (s) 2,978 tons, M Coast 18-4 Agent J F and Co.
6 Isarco 2768 Karachi. 1/5 L Triestino
9 Arcturus, 3816 New York 25-4. Volkart Bros.
11 and 12 Flowergate (s) 3,226 tons, Rangoon 18-4 Agent S S N Co.
11 City of Brisbane 4527 Karachi not fixed Killick Nixon and Co.
14 Bamora 1878 Busreh 29/4 B I S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ugo Maru (s) 3,326 tons, Kobe, N F. Agent O S Kaisha.
Land M Zazani (s) 2,627 tons, N F Agent N Kiddernore (s) 3,266 tons U K. 25-4 Agent M M and Co.
P Stumfels 3834 kchi. N F L Edwards Ltd

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S N Co.
China due about 8th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Razmak due about 11th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 15th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 22nd May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Maloja due about 29th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Masula due about 28th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 7th May, Agent M M & Co.
Mandala due about 18th May, Agent M M & Co.
Durenda due about 1st June, Agent M M & Co.
Domala due about 15th June, Agent M M & Co.
Nerbudda due about 29th June, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 24th May, Agent Graham T Co.
Massilia due about 7th June, Agent Graham T Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent Graham T Co.
Circassia due about 6th July, Agent Graham T Ct.

FROM HULL.

Bassano due about 25th April, Agent J Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Vinstra due about 25th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Lantorfels due about 3rd May, Agent E Edward Co.
Axenfels due about 18th May, Agent E Edward Co.
Birkenfels due about 23rd May, Agent E Edward Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Tevere due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isaroc due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.
Gange due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Kathlamba due about 25th April, August F F Campbell Co.
Homestead due about 4th May, Agent Volkart Bros.
City of Melborne due about 4th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lincoln due about 14th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Benares due about 27th May, Agent F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE.

Borneo Maru due about 25th April, Agent C S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 11th May, Agent O S K.
Tamba Maru due about 16th May, Agent N Y Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Nagpur due about 8th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Lahore due about 18th May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sardinia due about 31st May, Agent P & O S N Co.
Alipore due about 1st June Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Kuroa due about 2nd May, Agent M M Co.
Karagola due about 16th May, Agent M M Co.
Karapara due about 30th May, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

April 4.

S S Arcturus for New York:—7 bales fox skins raw Persian lamb skins raw, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 50 bales cotton waste, S Kanaji and Co; 6 bundles Persian lamb skins (for furs), Grindlay and Co Ltd; 6 bundles broachtail lamb skins (for furs), Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—43 empty cylinders, The Bombay Ammonia Ref. Stores and Pkg. Co.

S S Isarco for Genoa:—440 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 2500 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros. 50 tons old iron tyres, K M Nathoo.

For Leghorn:—350 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—1000 cwt castorseed, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 8000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Frienfels for Dunkirk:—660 bales cotton, Arjan Khimji and Co; 35 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Rampura for Marseilles:—812 cwt myrabollams, C Jivanlal and Co; 311 cwt turmeric, C Jivanlal and Co.

For London:—10000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

S S Falkenfels for Hamburg:—179 bales cotton fly, Textile Products Ltd; 240 bales hump, S Permanand; 6 cwt dried beef guts, Jeena and Co.

For Mahino:—30 cwt cashewnuts, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—4000 cwt rapeseed, Strauss and Co Ltd. 252 cwt gum olibanum, Y Moosabhoy; 2000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 165 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Piraeus:—20 bales cotton yarn, I David and Co Ltd.

S S City of Brisbane for Hull:—2000 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Trenegios for Hull:—5025 cwt castorseed, N V Velmohamed; 2000 cwt castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 1953 cwt myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros; 12800 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 330 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 275 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sturmfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co Ltd.

For Bremen:—300 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp:—1250 tons manganese ore, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd.

For Hamburg:—1100 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros. 1000 cwt ajwanseed, Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.

S S Uga Maru for Nagoya:—236 bales African Uganda cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—40 cwt shark fins, R Dhanji and Co; 16 cwt fishmaws, R Dhanji and Co; 411 cwt dry fruit (Jardaloo), S Dossabhoy and Co; 31 cwt mustardseed, S Dossabhoy and Co.

For Kobe:—272 bales cotton, N Puteelli; 800 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 400 bales cotton, Suzuki and Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1537 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Osaka:—500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Asuka Maru for Yokohama:—14 cases sandalwood oil, Mitsui B Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokaichi:—500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—408 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Osaka:—326 bales African Sita Cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—300 bales African sita cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1050 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Nagoya:—298 bales African sita cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 50 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

SPORTING NEWS

JACOB-FYZEE SUSPENSION.

"GIVE NECESSARY UNDERTAKING."

DECISION OF INDIAN LAWN TENNIS ASSN

LAHORE, April 23.

An emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association was held to night, with Col. Roe, president of the Association, in the chair. Messrs. L. S. Deane, P. C. Vickery, M. Sleem, C. E. Newham, manager of the 1924 Indian Davis Cup team, and Major Foster were also present. On the conclusion of the meeting the following communique was issued: An emergent meeting of the Council of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association held tonight, considered the suspensions of Messrs. Jacob and Fyzee. A cable has been sent to the manager of the Indian Davis Cup team to instruct the players concerned to give the necessary undertaking and to settle the matter. The Indian Association do not admit the right of the English Association to take for themselves any deposit the Indian players may make, but consider that its disposal should be a question between the two Associations. They consider that the English Association might have communicated with the Indian Association as two Indian Davis cup players were concerned. They do not question the right of the English Association to act as they did, but question the method.

HOCKEY IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

B. Y. A. Lucknow versus Ordnance in the third round was the solitary fixture this evening in the Beighton Hockey Tournament. It rained right through. Lucknow monopolised the game and won by three goals to nil.—A. P. Special.

TERMINAL TAX OR TOWN DUTIES?

In our notes on the subject in yesterday's issue the number of bales diverted from Bombay to Karachi was, through printer's mistake, given as 1,500,000. The figure should have been 1,50,000.

TO-DAY

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Mahatmaji in Bombay on 28th.—

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"I should be able to show from the notes and memoranda of eminent men in India, of the Governor of Bengal, Mr. Halliday, for example, that there is not and never has been in any country pretending to be civilized, a condition of things to be compared with that which exists under the police administration of the province of Bengal." This is one of the passages taken at random from John Bright's greatest speech on India entitled,

ABOLISH GOVERNOR-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

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SUNSHINE PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Engineer Building, Princess Street, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1925.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

In his jeremiad on the distress of the Anglo-Indian community, Mr. Herbert A. Stark of Calcutta has evinced a spirit of snobbery which sensible Anglo-Indians will do well to disclaim. According to the census of 1921, the strength of the Anglo-Indian community is 1,21,000 and if they but look at the low level of reward and subsistence obtaining among Indians, they should be thankful for the good things of life that have come in their way. Mr. Stark did the community a disservice when he decided to transfer his activities to India. As the champion of the community in London, he invited them to realise that the future of India rested with the British Government and, therefore, it was their business to be in the good graces of the India Office. Calculations of this sort do no good to the Anglo-Indian though he has been falsely advised to exploit his paternal ancestry at the cost of loyalty to the motherland. In a memorial to the Secretary of State the representatives of the community state that "the British nation has called them into being." Of dual descent, they egregiously prefer alliance with the caste in power. India is a land of castes and we should not be surprised at the *penchant* for new classification which affects even the Europeans; but the strenuous manner in which Anglo-Indians seek to establish themselves as the poor relations of the European community reveals an utter misunderstanding of human psychology. Hagar was infinitely more faithful to Ishmael than Abraham. Mr. Stark gambles on the probability of a semi-European confederacy in India. He is wholly mistaken and by stressing exceptional privilege he is doing harm to the destitute classes among his community who have to live in indigenous associations without any lucrative chance of converting the name Smith into Smythe or Kumaran into Cameron. Mixed descent is no reproach in India, the melting-pot of races. Do the Anglo-Indians perceive the incongruity of exaggerated pretensions? A tiny community of the kind is bound to develop in the impact of races, and there is no stigma in their existence whether one family is the fruit of a Colonel's alliance with some princess, or another the offshoot of some romance between the Tommy and the cantonment grass-cutter. They remain with us as a community and they do grievous wrong to themselves by harping upon the indeterminate ratio of British blood in their composition. If Mr. Stark is to be regarded as a typical Anglo-Indian we would tell him that the Anglo-Indian has only one enemy in the world; that is himself. The earlier leaders of the Anglo-Indian community like Mr. D. S. White inculcated among them the sense of heritage and nationality in India, but a more ignorant generation has allowed itself to be bossed by people of the kidney of Mr. Stark who talk of intermediate rights superior to those enjoyed by Indians and progressively approximating to those enjoyed by Europeans.

Mr. Stark is rightly concerned about the existence of Anglo-Indian unemployment. There is unemployment in England. As for Indians, there is a heavy load of unemployment in this country which in its growth is going to be the most formidable phenomenon in the next few years. We have been crying ourselves hoarse over the menace, though, according to Sir Maurice Hayward, there is not anything deserving the attention of Government. In Maharashtra they are going to hold unemployment demonstrations shortly. Truth to tell, there are not enough jobs to go round among the educated classes and the problem should be viewed from a wide standpoint. In Mr. Stark's lamentation, he takes care to distinguish between the sufferings of the Anglo-Indian and the educated Indian. Mr. Stark says: "I ventilated the situation through the columns of the daily newspapers and asked where the point of contact was between the unemployment problem of the Indian graduate and the Anglo-Indian skilled labourer." Skill is all right, but the similarity lies in the fact that the deprivation of a meal has the same effect on the alimentary canal of the Indian as well as the Anglo-Indian. Hunger has the same deleterious and aggravating effect upon both. Nor is it the Indian graduate, apparently an objectionable being, who alone competes with the Anglo-Indian. There are swarms of Indians prepared to acquire the alleged skill of the Anglo-Indian and share with him the distinction of not being graduates if only a job could be obtained by that merit. Mr. Stark is instituting a most idious analogy injurious to the Anglo-Indian case by furtive claims of privilege. He wishes for the enlistment of Anglo-Indians in the European regiments and submits to the refusal on actually the same principle of snobbery he mobilises for superiority to Indians. He opines that "while the Indianisation of the Services has been ameliorating the unemployment problem amongst Indians, it has been aggravating the very same problem amongst Anglo-Indians and Europeans.' In other words he sets up employment among Anglo-Indians and Europeans on an equal and distinguished footing. Haven't the leaders of both communities the intelligence to understand that their plight is due to the retardation of industrial growth in India and its causes should be traced more to the stupidity of Government than to any pre-designed hostility towards them amongst Indians? There are world causes depressing industry but, with a little intelligent support from Government, India can so develop her resources as to be able to absorb existing skilled labour and ask for more. Take a simple instance. The high exchange policy of Government has served to eviscerate Indian industries, and it is a pity that Anglo-Indians are content with grousing against the competition of Indians. Any fool can blame his neighbour, for the job he does not get and which by the way does not exist. Nor is it wise to discount the havoc of unemployment amongst Indians. For a million unemployed in England, says Sir M. Visveswarayya, there are thirty millions unemployed in India; only we are happy in having neither statistics nor doles. "A constructive policy is in demand but unfortunately the Government does not rise to the occasion," says Mr. Stark. The policy consists of the fostering of Indian industries. Anglo-Indian relief lies in the growth of industrial employment and they will do well to detect the result of vested interests abroad instead of claiming superior kinship and snarling at the presumption of the "niggers" whose sufferings through unemployment are infinitely more acute.

By the token of blood, blue and Imperial, have the Anglo-Indians sought privilege at the hands of the Secretary of State in a recent memorial. In a remarkable and cogent article in the "Contemporary Review," Lord Olivier examines their claim and says that if special spoon-feeding is adopted, the "British nation should discharge the responsibility itself and not rivet it as a special relief-charge upon the Indian community." It is a perfectly consistent attitude to adopt because a community cannot claim patrician descent and then cling to the underdog for exceptional sustenance. The "Statesman" is angry with Lord Olivier's article and maintains that the logical course of the Anglo-Indian community would to be expatriated to England! England will not see any "patria" in the business, and Lord Olivier does not suggest anything of the kind. We are astonished at the short-sightedness of Anglo-Indians who describe their interests as something adverse to the abiding rights of Indians in their own Fatherland. Increased Indian prosperity alone will provide them with employment but they have not the forethought to stand by Indians in their opposition to vested interests which are hostile to the permanent population of India. Mr. Stark is rather lugubrious about the recruitment of Indians on railways and telegraphs, and it seems to be assumed in some quarters that colossal injustice is involved in Indianisation. Anglo-Indians have had the full run of these services and they are not their exclusive privilege. Indianisation has not yet started if we think of the relative strength and competence of communities. On the State-railways, there are 89 loco foremen of whom only 9 are Indians and they are shedmen in charge; there are 17 loco inspectors of whom the Indian contribution is *nil;* there are 11 pump inspectors of whom only 2 are Indians; the proportion proceeds in the same scale in other departments. As for superintendents, one out of 7 on the N.-W. R. is an Indian; one out of 4 on the O. and R. Railway is an Indian; one out of 5 on the E. B. R. is an Indian. The bulk of the appointments are Anglo-Indian. On competitive merit, the differentiation cannot exist; it is as false as the distinction between the local scale and general scale in the Telegraph Department. For parity of justice, Indianisation must go ahead and we strongly take exception to the stunt that Indianisation has reached monstrous dimensions. The key-policy of Anglo-Indians —especially the poorer majority who cannot hope for the affluence that smuggles them into English clubs and raises them in false identity—should be to throw in their lot with Indians and fight for the prosperity of India which alone they can share as the portion of their relief.

THE TENNIS SCANDAL.

The arbitrary and high-handed action of the English Lawn Tennis Association in suspending S. M. Jacob and Dr. Fyzee deserves severe criticism. It appears that the players in question formed part of a team which visited France to play a match against the Tennis Club de Paris and in so doing accepted the hospitality of their hosts in the matter of travelling and other incidental expenses. Mr. Helmore, the captain and manager of the team, had formerly intended to take across a Drive Club team to play a return match against the French Club, but a disagreement having arisen prior to his departure, he collected a side in discriminately and started on the journey. It transpires that he neglected to obtain the sanction of the Lawn Tennis Association and thereby broke one of the rules which govern the amateur status. The rebate of part of their expenses was another "crime" for which the members were responsible, and for these shortcomings Mr. Helmore was suspended for the year while the members of his team were required to give an undertaking to deposit their proportion of the rebate when determined. All complied with this ruling but S. M. Jacob and Dr. Fyzee, who were responsible to the Indian Lawn Tennis Association communicated with that body. The delay caused culminated in their suspension. They were then informed that they should give the required undertaking and that the matter would receive the attention of the Indian Association. As it happens since the team did not represent any established club, the English L. T. A. had no power to give its sanction, and in any case courtesy demanded that they should have first negotiated with the Indian L. T. A. before taking any action. The diligence of the English Council in desiring to uphold the laws is certainly praiseworthy, but it must be borne in mind that they are dealng with sport where a clean sporting spirit should dominate. The rules in reference to amateurs were drawn up to safeguard them from the attention of professionals, not to harass them at every opportunity. And so long as the authorities are satisfied that a player plays the game merely for the love of the game and not for emolument, it is not good form to exercise too much diligence in upholdng the letter of the law for violating the spirit of clean sport. If amateurs were compelled to adhere strictly to the law with regard to the rebate of expenses, International Tennis would be placed beyond the reach of those who do not possess a superfluity of cash. It is a known fact that this custom has been prevalent in connection with several English tournaments under the cognizance of the Council and its action in pouncing upon this particular case is rather peculiar. Amateur sportsmen in general are becoming exceedingly "fed up" with the zeal shown by caucus-bodies which rule amateur sport. In India boxing is difficult, almost impossible, if one is very scrupulous in the adherence to the rules. In Scotland the Rugby Union had lately to climb down in the case of one of its decisions. This *zulum* has now found its way into the tennis world and the sooner the offending body is made to realise its mistake, the better will it be for sport.

Notes of the Day.

The Haj

We trust the telegram which Maulvi Mahomed Shafee, M.L.A., has sent to Sir Mahomed Habibullah and the letter of Ibn Saud to Maulana Shaukat Ali, which we publish elsewhere, will induce the Government immediately to provide facilities for pilgrims, over 700 of whom have for months been in Bombay waiting to be allowed to embark, to proceed on the pilgrimage to Mecca. The Government of India are naturally anxious to secure the safety of Indian pilgrims. The safety of the pilgrims is now guaranteed by Ibn Saud who has made arrangements not only for the landing of the pilgrims at three prts, Kunfida, Rabigh, and Leit, but also for a safe journey from these prts to Mecca. Ibn Saud is in possession of the Hedjaz except Jeddah and is, therefore, in a position to give this guarantee and, as Maulvi Mahomed Shafi points out, he will be merely stultifying himself in the eye of the Muslim world if he is not able or willing to fulfil this guarantee. In fact it is to his interest to see that the pilgrimage this year is performed by devout Muslims without hindrance and inconvenience. There is thus no justification for the decision of the authorities in India to discourage Indian Muslims from proceeding on pilgrimage.

Generous Port Trust.

At the last meeting of the Standing Committee the Commissioner submitted a letter which throws an instructive sidelight on the financial operations of the Bombay Port Trust. The letter says:—

"I have the honour to forward herewith a plan together with a revised estimate amounting to Rs. 2,38,727 in connection with the work of laying fire service mains with the hydrants in New Cotton Depot at Mazgaon. This estimate is based on the figures of actual expenditure supplied by the Port Trust who carried out the work. *The prices paid by the Port Trust for the supply of pipes, specials and valves are considerably higher than those paid by the Municipality for similar articles but* as the original estimate amounting to Rs. 2,81,902 was approved by the Corporation under Corporation Resolution No. 8918 of 9th January 1922 and the excess over the original estimate is due mainly to fluctuation in the rate of exchange. I request the approval of the Corporation to the revised estimate. A provision of Rs. 6,825 to cover the extra cost was made in the revised estimates for the year 1924-25 but the amount was deleted by the Standing Committee pending the approval of the Corporation to the revised estimate. I now request the sanction of the Standing Committee and Corporation to the increased cost being met from Surplus Loan Balances." (our italics).

The Municipality, it is notorious, is not very parsimonious in regard to the purchase of materials it needs. Now, we have it on the authority of a responsible official that the Port Trust surpasses the Municipality in its generous outlay of public money for the purchase of materials. The Standing Committee has referred the matter to a Committee. We shall await with interest what step the Municipality takes in this matter. But the Port Trust owes an explanation to the public for the waste of public money of which, according to the Municipal Commissioner, it is guilty.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PARTIES AND THEIR WORK.

(BY PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU).

IV*.

The demands for grants under the General Budget came up for disposal on the 6th March. The first motion for a cut under the head "Excise" was moved by Mr. Kasturbhai and related to Cotton Excise. This was eventually carried as all parties were agreed on it. It is unnecessary to mention the other motions for cuts moved either by Swarajists or Independents which were carried by the joint voting of the two parties. What is more important is to consider the motions which were defeated and the reasons for each defeat. I shall now deal with some of these.

On the 7th March Mr. K. Rama Ayengar (Independent) moved a cut for 3½ lakhs under the head "Taxes on Income" and with his usual industry and grasp of figures made out a fairly good case. But on division being taken the motion was defeated by 41 to 66, all the Swarajists present with four Independents forming the minority and no less than fourteen Independents going into the Government lobby to swell the majority, Mr. Jinnah not voting. Thus the Independents helped to defeat the motion of a fellow Independent supported as it was by the solid Swarajist phalanx. It is obvious that if they had all stood by Mr. K. Rama Ayengar the victory would have been his by 55 to 52. The next cut of one lakh of rupees under the same head was moved by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar (Swarajist) and shared the same fate by 48 to 60 on practically the same voting. On the 12th March Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Swarajist) moved a cut of about 15 lakhs under the head "Salt". The Swarajists voted in a body for the motion but out of the Independents eight voted with the Government and thus converted an easy victory by 58 to 48 into a defeat by 50 to 56. Mr. Jinnah was either absent or abstaind from voting.

Reduction of Debt.

We now come to a very important incident of the session. On the 13th March three connected motions for cuts under the head "Interest on ordinary debt and reduction or avoidance of debt" came up for consideration. The attitude of the Swaraj Party on these motions has come in for some adverse but uniformed criticism and it is necessary to explain the exact situation. It is important to bear in mind the nature of the demand and of the cuts proposed thereunder. As the description of this head of the budget shows it is not an item of expenditure but merely a reduction of that debt. The grant asked for the debt already incurred and for the reduction of that det. The grant asked for by the Government was Rs. 1,38,8000 as the votable part of a much larger amount which was to be set apart for payment in

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles were published on 20th, 22nd and 23rd instant.

"NO SHODDY ALTERNATIVE."

PURSUE THE PRESENT COURSE.

MESTON ON REFORMS ACT.

LONDON, April 23.

"Until experience devises some other form of political advance more suited to the genius of Indians, let us make it clear that we will pursue the course we have set, and will accept no shoddy alternative." Thus Lord Meston in an article in the "Evening Standard" appeals to Lord Reading to obtain such a declration from the Cabinet, and adds that when he returns to India, he will find no difficulty in enforcing it. Lord Meston points out that the lines of the Western progress were laid down for India in the Act of 1919. They have not proved to be wrong and unworkable. Indeed, they have not yet been given a fair trial.—Reuter's Special.

"CROSSING THE LINE."

PRINCE'S "BRIDE."

LONDON, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent on board the "Repulse" says that the ceremony of "crossing the line" was quite sucessfully performed. The Prince of Wales and staff were present, while hundreds of men were shaved and sent flying into the bath and ducked in the most ceremonius manner. The Prince of Wales received an address from 'Father Neptune' in which Neptune offered the Prince his daughter in marriage, the daughter being a green-gowned lad with a fighting face. The Prince replied declining the proffered bride in a humorous poem of his own composition.— Reuter's Special.

KING RETURNING HOME.

RECEPTION IN PARIS.

PARIS, Apl. 24.

King George and Queen Mary, who are returning home after their cruise in the Mediterranean, arrived here this morning and were received by Marquess and Lady Crewe. The newspapers in lengthy articles warmly welcome Their Majesties' visit and congratulate the King on his recovery.—Reuter.

IN EXCELLENT HEALTH.

PARIS, Apl. 24.

King George and Queen Mary are staying here incognito at their own request and consequently no representative of the French Government was present at the station. The crowd, mostly British, cheered Their Majesties on arrival at the British Embassy, from which place they drove to the Elysee. The King is in excellent health. Their Majesties placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the arctriomphe, this afternoon.—Reuter.

King George and Queen Mary lunched with President Doumergue at the Elysee. Marquess and Lady Crew, M. Herriot and Madame Herriot, M. Painleve, M. Briand, M. Poincare and Madame Poincare, General Joffre and Madame Joffre, Marshal Foch were present.

A dense and enthusiastic crowd heartily cheered the King at the Arctriomphe. The military band played the Nation Anthem as the King deposited the wreath. The King then stood for a minute in silence while the band played national song of the French Republic. The King after the ceremony cordially shook hands with Marshal Foch and General Gouraud and drove off amid renewed cheering.—Reuter.

MINKOFF'S CONFEDERATE.

OULOFF SHOT DEAD.

SOFIA, April 23.

The police unearthed Ouloff, one of Minkoff's chief confederates, and called on him to surrender. Ouloff refused, whereupon he was shot dead.—Reuter.

DEFENCE AFTER "DRY" DINNER.

BRITAIN AND DRUG TRAFFIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Apl. 24.

The St. George's Day Dinner has provided the British Ambassador with an opportunity for correcting misconceptions in America in connection with the British attitude on the rum-running and drug questions. Sir Esme Howard said every decent-minded man and man of responsibility in England deplored the abuse of the British flag for the purpose of violating the Liquor Laws of the United States and added that though some arrests were made which, he opined, were not quite within the terms of the Liquor Treaty, the British Government refrained from protesting in view of the nature of the offences.

In connection with the opium trade Sir E. Howard said it was absurd to say that the Government of India was actuated by financial considerations. The Ambassador assessed India's opium revenue at three per cent. of her total revenue or about eight cents per head annually.—Reuter.

ARAB GRIEVANCES.

"OPPRESSIVE DECLARATION"

DEPUTATION WAITS ON MR. AMERY.

JERUSALEM, April 23.

Mr. Amery, the Colonial Secretary, met to-day a representative Arab deputation. The latter drew attention to the serious situation in Palestine, and begged Mr. Amery to consider their case. Sheikh Suleman Faroukhy, President of the National Party, explained the grievances of Arabs, who, he said, remained loyal to Great Britain. He declared that the Balfour Declaration was oppressive and the country was dying economically, because wealth was leaving the country. The Arabs had no share in legislation whereas under the Turkish regime they had a large share in Government. He concluded by saying: "Palestinians desire to live peacefully in Palestine as natives, not as foreigners."—Reuter.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

Following Sheikh Suleman Faroukhy, Aminbey Tamimi declared that the Arabs were much better off under the Turkish regime. Britain had not fulfilled her promises to the Arabs. The Arabs demanded representative Government which should be responsible to Parliament elected by the people and the constitution established by the national council with legislative and administrative powers. They also demanded that the sacred places should be under the protection of the inhabitants and wanted equality of rights of all elements and that protection to British interests should be compatible with the nation's interests.

COLONEL AMERY'S REPLY.

Colonel Amery, in reply, said that the British Government was of opinion that there was no incompatibility between the Arab and British co-operation and the Balfour declaration. Britain's object was to ensure that Palestine was the national home for the Arabs in every sense equally with the Jews. The expression "national home for Jews" meant nothing more than that the existing Jewish communities should be able to fulfil their desire to live their own cultural life and have an opportunity for development and this should be definitely recognised as the right policy. The British Government looked in the first instance to the prosperity of the population, the great majority of whom was Arab, and was only concerned with the Jewish settlement so far as to see it received a fair treatment. The increase in the prosperity of the country had been proved by the fact that the population of Palestine was now 806,000 including 108,000 Jews, compared with 673,000 including 55.000 Jews in 1920. Therefore, there was no fear that the local population would be outnumbered by the Jewish immigration.

Colonel Amery emphasised that the Arabs had ill-advisedly refused opportunities for consultation and representation. The British Government was anxious to secure co-operation and advice of all representative Arabs, but he was not asking this as a favour. The Arabs had now an opportunity for becoming a great nation again, provided they concentrated on their own development and had no mistaken fears of the Government's policy.—Reuter.

LORD RAWLINSON'S BODY.

CONVEYED TO LONDON.

LONDON, Apl. 24.

The body of Lord Rawlinson which remained in the railway carriage at the Portsmouth Dockyard throughout the night under a military guard was conveyed this afternoon to London. There was a military guard on the train. The flags of the ships in the harbaur were flown at half-mast. The arrival of the coffin at Waterloo was almost unobserved by the public.—Reuter.

INDIA AND CHRIST.

A BISHOP'S VIEW.

LONDON, April 24.

Speaking at the Great Missionary Demonstration at Albert Hall, the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, alluded to the missionary work in India, and declared the "Vague sentiment that India is at the feet of Christ always fills me with wrath. India is no more at the feet of Christ to-day than it was twenty years ago. In fact is has gone further from Christ".—Reuter's Special Service.

GOSPEL PROPAGATION SOCIETY.

LONDON, April 23.

The annual report of the Society for the propagation of Gospel states that the total income for 1924 was £337,000 being the escond highest record. It represented an increase of £8,000 compared with the income in 1923.—Reuter's Special.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING RETURNS.

LONDON, April 23.

The shipping returns of the Suez Canal for 1924 shows that the Seaborne traffic was 5,122 vessels with gross tonnage of 34½ million. Transit receipts amounted to 186½ million francs. Ships flying the British flag supplied 59.6 per cent., Dutch 9.9 per cent., German 6.6 per cent., French 6.3 per cent., Italian 5.9 per cent., Japanese 3.5 per cent., and American 3.1 per cent.—Reuter's Special Service.

JUSTICE TO ALL.

NEW GURDWARA BILL AND S. G. P. C

SIKH M. L. C'S. STATEMENT.

AMRITSAR, Apl. 24.

Bhai Jodh Singh M. L. C. in a letter to the press states that the Sikh members of the Punjab Legislative Council had appointed a sub-committee to consider the question of the Gurdwara Bill in consultation with Messrs. Puckle and Emerson, the Government nominees. After several meetings of the sub-committee some principles on which the bill was to be based were settled. There were some differences about the name of the central board, but eventually it was agreed that the name "central board" be included in the bill and that no Sikh member should either propose or support any amendment to the question of the name. The Government should sanction the name of the Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee if it was decided to be assumed by the board in its first general meeting and if all the Gurdwaras and Shrines at present in the possession of the S. G. P. C. came under the operation of the Act and if the present S. G. P. C. made over its present funds to the Central Board in its first meeting. The bill, as published now, has been accepted by the Government as well as by the Sikh councillors. In preparing the bill they have kept in view the rights of all parties and have tried to do justice to every one concerned.—A. P.

MAHATMA AND CALCUTTA.

SUITABLE RECEPTION AWAITS.

CALCUTTA, April, 23.

At a meeting held tonight a representative committee of Indians was formed to make arrangements to accord a suitable reception to Mr. Gandhi who arrives here on 1st. May.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG AND MAHATMA.

PROPOSED WELCOME ADDRESS.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At a meeting of the District Board, Chittagong, a proposal for the presentation of an address of welcome to Mahatma Gandhi was vetoed on the ground that it was not on the agenda. Thereupon four members signed a requisition to convene a special meeting of th Board to discuss the matter.—A. P.

MAHATMA AT GANDEVI.

REPLY TO MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

Mahatma Gandhiji in course of his tour in the Jalalpore Taluka paid a visit to Gandevi on 15th instant. From Navsari he reached Billimora by the afternoon fast passenger train and thence motored to Gandevi. Mahatmaji was accompanied by Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Dayaljibhai, Mahadev Desai, Kalyanjeebhai and Narhari Parekh. At Billimora Station he was received by Mr. Rangildas Kapadia. Mr. Burjorji Megusi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, Baroda Prajamandal, and Vice-President, Billimora Municipality, who was presented to Mahatmaji by Mr. Kapadia, garlanded him. Mahatmaji had high fever only the previous day, and required rest. At Gandevi before going to the meeting, he rested for about an hour. When he drove to the meeting, streets were crowded by expectant people to have a glimpse of the Mahatma.

The mass meeting at the Taleo Maidan was attended by thousands, the maidan looked a mass of human heads with khaddar caps. Ladies too numbered in hundreds. A Municipal address was voted and it was arranged that it be presented to Mahatmaji at the mass meeting to save time. It was read out in the absence of the Chairman by one of the senior members of the Corporation. That being over, Mahatmaji in reply thanked the President and members of the City Council, and dwelt on his pet subjects. Khaddar and spinning formed the main plank in the lecture. He then exhorted the audience to remove untouchability. He also laid great stress on the removal of the drink evil, and hoped the Baroda Government, the pioneer of many Social reforms would eradicate this scourge of humanity from its territory. The serging crowds perserved marvellous order till after Mahatmaji drove to the Library which recently celebrated its Diamond Jubilee and held a Library Conference and an Exhibition. The latter was extended for three days more in view of the visit of Gandhiji who expressed his satisfaction with the Exhibition and entered his remarks in the minute book. He then drove to Amalsar whence he was leaving by the night train for Navsari.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA.

NOT TO LEAD BOMBAY LIBERALS.

Owing to the differences of opinion with his colleagues, Sir Dinshaw Wacha has resigned the presidentship of the Liberal Association of Western India. We are sorry, says the "Leader," for the differences but not surprised at the result. Sir Dinshaw finally severed his connection with the National Liberal Federation in the January of 1924, for the same reasons which have prompted the present step. There is no Indian who does not feel the greatest respect for Sir Dinshaw and his more than forty years' record of public service, but it has to be admitted that for some time now his opinions have been more conservative than liberal and that Liberals will therefore have to reconcile themselves to the situation. We think it likely that Mr. Setalvad will succeed Sir [illegible] as President of the Western India Liberal Association.

HAJIS' CONVENIENCE

ALL ARRANGEMENTS COMPLETE.

IBNE SAUD'S ASSURANCE.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee, has received the following letter from Sultan Ibn Saud of Nejd dated the 10the Shaban (7th March, 1925):—

"The sufferings and hardships which were endured by the people of Hedjaz in general and by the pilgrims of Holy Kaaba in particular during the late administration of Hussein and his sons have left their mark on the country. The result of their greedy policy to which neither property nor wealth was sacred is now apparent in the poverty of the people of Hedjaz where no trade is possible nor is there agriculture. The people are naturally suffering privations. Hussein and his family not only squeezed people while they were in power; they have further blackened their already ugly record by blockading Jeddah and stopping the Caravan route which brought food stuffs and other necessities of life to the Holy land. Sitting behind the walled fortifications they have decided to starve the people of the Holy places. However, our armies have captured the ports, Rabigh, Leth and Kunnda on the Red Sea and all arrangements have been made there so that the caravan route be opened and all merchandise may come in freely. Security and peace have been stabilised and arrangements have been completed in all the lands. Peace and contentment have been secured and the administration all along the lines of communication is fully completed. There is nothing now to hamper the free trade of the country and to bring back old economic conditions. We assure our Moslem brethren who are charitable and generous that they can now safely help their poor starving residents of the Holy city so that they may have the satisfaction of getting release from their present unfortunate plight. There is now no hindrance in the way of charitable people sending their assistance to the deserving poor. I have every hope that your respectable society will take advantage of this opportunity to offer humanitarian aid and do its duty efficiently. Truly God does not waste the reward of good doers. In this connection I publicly announce to all my Moslem brethren that I have made all necessary arrangements for this year's Haj and all conveniences have been provided for the intending pilgrims at the above-mentioned three ports and on the route between them and the Holy Mecca. Those who wish to perform this great religious duty need have no misgivings now. God willing we will look after the security of their life and property and with the help of God we will offer them all comforts. This was what was needed. May God preserve you.

(Sd.) ABDUL AZIZ BIN ABDUL REHMAN AL-FEISUL ALSAUD.

10th Shaban, 1343.

Besides this a letter signed by fifty-six of the Ulema, notables, officials, and residents has also been received which will be published later.

RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

SJT S. C. MITTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

The Noakhali constituency has returned, unopposed, to the Bengal Council, Satyendra Chandra Mitter now detained in Mandalay Jail. His two opponents withdrew their candidature in his favour.

ALLEGED TRAFFICKING IN ARMS.

TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

An Anglo-Indian named Arthur Augustine and a Parsee named Rustomji Naoroji alias Bomanji were arrested by the Bengal C. I. D. in connection with alleged trafficking in arms and selling them to revolutionaries(?) It appears that offcers of the C. I. D. happened to notice the two suspects at the Esplanade yesterday and shadowed them to the Dalhousie Square. It is stated they were noticed offering weapons for sale to persons under a bush at the southwest corner of the tramway shed at the Esplanade. The negotiations fell through and the suspects left the place. The police officers follwoed them to Bentinck Street and Mangoe Lane. Both the suspects and the officers availed themselves of taxicabs from Mangoe Lane. They came to the southern side of the Dalhousie Square where they happened to meet a telegraph peon with whom they were acquainted. After the talk with the peon was over the police officers rushed to the place and arrested the two suspects. Things on their person included some correspondence and a telegram from a local supplier of unlicensed arms. An automatic pistol of Belgian make was found in possession of the Anglo-Indian. The houses of both the suspects were searched but nothing incriminating was found. An adjoining dwelling occupied by a relation of Augustine was searched and old muzzle loading pistol (unlicensed) was recovered. Rustomji, prior to his taking up the alleged occupation, used to work in several Parsee firms in Calcutta and was manager of several eating houses of Peshawar.—A. P.

OUTRAGES IN PARIS.

"PATRIOTIC YOUTH" ATTACKED.

DEPUTY FIRED ON.

PARIS, Apl. 24.

Three adherents of M. Millerand's organisation the "Patriotic Youth" were killed and eight were injured last evening by the Communists as they returned from a municipal election meeting which was presided over by the Deputy, M. Taittinger. Two Communists have been arrested.

There was a further outrage in the midnight when M. Taittinger and his friends were proceeding to the station. They were fired on from the doorway. Two were hit and when remainder were preparing to attack the assailants a grang of fifty emerged from the sidestreet and compelled the followers of M. Millerand to take refuge in the underground station to which place the gang followed. The adherents of M. Millerand's organisation escaped after a fight.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX TAKES CHARGE OF OFFICE.

BUDGET DISCUSSION PASSES OFF QUIETLY.

PARIS, April 23.

On the fifth anniversary of his banishment by the Senate, M. Caillaux re-appeared in that House, to-day, and took charge of his office. It was noteworthy that Budget discussions passed off without any demonstration, amid scenes in marked contrast to those that occurred in the Chamber of 21st April.—Reuter.

BELGIAN CABINET FORMATION SEQUEL.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS' MOVE.

BRUSSELS, April 23.

The Socialist Congress passed a resolution affirming the futility of continuing negotiations with other parties in view of the formation of a Cabinet. This decision marks the breakdown of consultations between the various parties proceeding during the past week with the object of securing a working majority in the Cabinet.—Reuter.

M. VANDRVELDE UNABLE TO FORM CABINET.

BRUSSELS, April 24.

M. Vandrvelde has informed the King that he is unable to form a Cabinet.—Reuter.

COOCH BEHAR DIVORCE CASE

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

At the High Court, to-day, before Mr. Justice Gregory, arguments on the question of jurisdiction in the Cooch Behar Divorce case was resumed. Mr. Chaudhuri, counsel for the respondent, Prince Victor, submitted that on the 26th August, 1924, when the petition was filed, the Prince was not in Calcutta. He used to visit Calcutta on occasions for pleasure or some State business. Counsel said that Prince Victor stayed in Calcutta during the Prince of Wales visit to India in December, 1921. On that occasion he took a house and stayed in Calcutta for three months and went back to Cooch Behar. Counsel had not concluded his arguments when the Court rose.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE.

NEW MEN BEING EMPLOYED.

AHMEDABAD, April 24.

The strike in the Spinning Deparment of the Laxmi Cotton Mill continues. The Mill has commenced to employ new men and such of the old men as it chooses to re-employ. The strikers on their part are picketing outside the mill. Sometimes men engaged by the jobbers of the Mill to recruit new men come into conflict with the picketters but no serious development has as yet taken place.—A. P.

THREAT OF GENERAL STRIKE

COIMBATORE MILL-WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

COIMBATORE, Apl. 24.

Owing to the reduction of twenty per cent. in wages about 400 men of the weaving section of the Coimbatore spinning and weaving mills under the management of Messrs. Stanes and Company have refused to accept wages for March. There was a public demonstration in the Town Hall compound to-day. It has now been decided that should the grievances not be remedied, there would be a strike of all the labourers in the town.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

LONDON, April 23.

In the Third Division, Southern Section of the League, to-day, Aberdare drew with Swindon, the score being one goal all, and Norwich beat Northampton by four goals to nil.—Reuter's Special Service.

"REPUBLIC IN INDIA." MOVEMENT.

"SUPPORT TO AIMS OF INDIAN NATIONALISTS."

MOSCOW RESOLUTION.

LONDON, April 22.

The Russian correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that among the resolutions passed at the enlarged plenary session of the Executive of the Third Internationale, recently held at Moscow, was one proposed by M. Zinovieff insisting on the necessity for supporting the aims of Indian nationalist organisations and the creation of an "independent and democratic republic" in India after the "Indians had thrown off the British yoke." The resolution also demands the Comintern and Soviet Government to "accord the maximum suport to the leaders of the Indian revolutionary movement directed towards the overthrow of the British Empire."—Reuter.

KING OF BELGIUM RECEIVES OVATION.

ZEEBRUGGE, April 22.

Before their Majesties the King and Queen of Belgium arrived the survivors from the "Caledon" marched from the bedlagged mole to the monument, and were frantically cheered, especially those who were invalids many of whom were limping supported by sticks. The King wore khaki uniform and a crimson sash of the Order of Bath, and while unveiling the memorial received a salute from the guns of the 'Caledon" and shore batteries amid the playing of national anthems by the British and Belgian bands. At the conclusion of the speeches, British sailors and members of the British and Belgian Societies placed wreaths on the memorial.—Reuter.

IN " KINGDOM OF DUST ".

PLIGHT OF SJT SUBHASH BOSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

Mr. Saratchandra Bose writes about his brother Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose: "My stort stay at Mandalay confirmed all that I had heard from my brother Subhas about the place. It is a veritable kingdom of dust with the temperature going up during the summer months to about 120 degrees in the shade. Dyspepsia is a common ailment there among the detenus, possibly due to the withering heat and Burma rice. I must say, however, that the Superintendent of Mandalay Jail is doing all that is possible in the matter of food, having regard to the allowance that has been fixed. He is a most estimable gentleman and I cannot thank him sufficiently for all that he is doing to lessen the discomfort of the persons detained there.

"VARTMAN" SEDITION CASE.

EDITOR SENTENCED TO 8 MONTHS' R. I

CAWNPORE, Apl. 24.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. H. Minson, District Magistrate, Cawnpore, in the case in which Pandit Ramashanker Awasthi, editor, local daily "Vartman" was charged under section 124 A I.P.C. (sedition) for writing three articles in his paper. The accused was convicted on three charges and sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

VERNACULAR AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION.

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT IN BEHAR.

JAMSHEDPUR, April 23.

In conformity with a previous resolution of the local Government experiment in the use of the vernacular as the medium of instruction in the four top classes of high schools is being actually tried in eleven Government high Schools, where the four highest classes are duplicated. The Director of Public Instruction reports that forty-two non-Government high schools have introduced vernacular as the medium as an experimental measure from January 1925. Difficulties are, however, being still experienced in obtaining history and geography books in vernacular (Hindi, Urdu, Oriya and Bengalee) suitable for the four highest classes of high schools. The experiment will be tried for three years and Government again have invited submission of suitable books for consideration of the Text Book Committee.

Rs. 40,278/5/6 has been subscribed up to the first week of April to the Behar and Orissa Leprosy Fund.—Free Press of India.

EUROPEANS CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Before Mr. Roxburg, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the case in which Collin Campbell Rogers, Dudley Campbell Rogers, T. H. Preston and Mrs. Nore Campbell Rogers were prosecuted on charge of alleged cheating in connction with the "Wembly film" came up for hearing today. Mrs Nore Campbell Rogers was released on bail of Rs. 1,000. The case was adjourned till 29th instant.

INDORE NOTES.

DR. SAPRU'S VISIT

OUTSIDERS IN STATE SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, April 18.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had been on a visit to Indore and had an interview with the Dewan. Sir Shivaswamy Iyer was also at Indore and was putting up in Shankerrao's Kothi. Mr. Ram Pratap Singh, pleader, has proceeded to Delhi with the transfer petitions on behalf of the accused in the Bawla case. Mr. Ram Pratap is the son of Thakur Ramsingh, Special Public Prosecutor, of the Holker State.

Mr. Wadia, A.D.C. to His Highness the Maharaja, has resigned.

Swamy Dhyanandji has been delivering addresses on Hindu solidarity and meetings have been convened in the city, pressing His Highness to remove the proscription which Indore Government has placed on "Pratap" and "Madya Bharat" papers.

Mr. V. D. Rishi, pleader, Indore, is an enthusiastic spritualist. He has made a name for himself by his experiments in spirit writing. All India Spiritualist Conference has elected him a delegate for the forthcoming Spiritualist Congress to be held at Paris. Mr. Rishi has been appealing for funds to meet the heavy expenses of a trip to France.

Football matches for the Craven Cup at Mhow are progressing. Crowds from Indore city and Residency are visiting the Mhow play-grounds to witness the matches.

H.H. Maharaja Sahib visited Dewas and was a guest of the Dewas Mahaja (Senior).

I have read Mr. Pant Vaidya's letter in the "Chronicle" of 29th March. The correspondent is a pleader in the Indore State and has no doubt endeavoured to defend the Maharaja Holker's Government. The administration has everywhere to face pecuniary difficulties. The predecessor of the present Dewan rightly tried his hand at retrenchment. But during the regime of his successor good many highly paid posts at enormous expense to the State, have been created to which mostly outsiders have been appointed.

Mr. Michael O'Dwyer, then Agent to the Governor-General, during his speech when installing the present Maharaja on the Gadi in the year 1912 impressed upon the young Maharaja "The sound principle of securing for the State service the best talent especially from within the State and of offering it an open and honourable career". Lord Hardinge when at Indore in 1913 gave the following advice to the Maharaja "Build up within your own State a body of your own subjects on whom you can rely to serve you. Take them young, educate them, select the best, fit them for high places and when they are fit confer high places upon them. Give them responsibility, enlist their interest and sympathy in the work of administration and I confidently predict that you will not regret the step you have taken." One is astonished to find the excellent counsel disregarded and the claims of State subjects, who are officers, ignored to make room for outsiders!

L.C.E.'s in the P.W.D. with 23 years service are kept rotting on Rs. 300, whereas retired officers from British India holding no higher qualifications than that they are Mysoreans are brought on salaries exceeding Rs. 1,500.

The Industry and Commerce Department, when under a local Indian officer showed much progress, it is now under a European who draws more than Rs. 2,000! One would like to know what progress the Industry and Commerce Department has shown during the regime of this highly paid officer. Very recently a British pensioner was brought at the head of the Judicial Department which has able lawyers LL.B.'s with long service to their credit! Even the Revenue Department has similarly an old pensioner, an outsider, at its head with fat emoluments. This state of affairs is no donbt causing much heartburning among the local Indore subjects. There are cases in which foreigners who had been dismissed from the State service under the orders of His Highness published in the State Gazette have been re-instated on higher posts.

About 13 years ago during prosperous time when the Indore treasury was full and present ruler took the reins of administraction Rs. 1,57,000 was paid as Bakshis to the Diwan, Councillors and favourite A.D.C.'s. His Highness has maintained this liberality to this date during hard times when State finances are low. A special tax was levied on agriculturists and others to meet the heavy expenses of the wedding of the Heir-Apparent and His Highness, on the occasion, gave handsome present to the Diwan and some other officials and A.D.C.'s.

One wonders why the rewards were at all made and in the appreciation of what special service? Officers on whom State has spent thousands in getting them trained in Europe have been sent away without reason.

Cases of dacoity are often heard. Even Government buildings are not spared by these burglars and robbers. Pleaders like Mr. Pant Vaidya have been belaboured mercilessly on the roadside near the Town Hall by cowardly ruffians and the incident is clouded in mystery. Evidently Mr. Pant Vaidya's angle of vision has changed. Will he please give his view about police arrangements of the Indore State?

Sir Shivaswamy Iyer, Mr. Narsingrao, the Dewan of Indore, and Mr. Rachid are specially engaged in some important matter. Mr. Rachid is on special duty and they meet in a special office tent in the compound of the Dewan's residence. At present Mr. Banerjee, the State Prosecutor has assumed charge of the Legal Remembrance Office.

The entry of Marathi paper "Chabuk" is prohibited and the local news agents are warned not to sell "Chabuk". The other Marathi illustrated "Mauj" which gives cartoons about Indore State is also censored and sometimes cartoons are cut off and the mutilated paper sold to the public. It is reported that public of Indore are prohibited from indulging in conversation about Bawla Case.

Sirdar Hotisingh of Nabha, who was appointed Revenue Minister has gone on leave and it is reported he will not rejoin service.

Rai Bahadur Jaini has returned, but he has not resumed his duties as Chief Justice of Indore. Mr. Jaini along with Mr. Gulam Mahomed are on special duty. People are wondering what these special duties are.

BRIGANDS ACHIVE AGAIN.

AGE OF MIRKHIAN RETURNING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Kadi, April 21.

Many murders and grievous hurt cases are being committed in the several Talukas in the Kadi District of Baroda State at present. Three murders have been committed in a Bungalow at Kalol. Three other villagers have been brutally wounded on the road from Dangarwa to Kadi. The wounded people remained unconscious for one night and day without any inquest or medical relief. On the importation reaching the Police, they at once sought the help of the popular medical officer Dr. Indulal at Kadi who ttend them promptly, and now all the three are doing well in the Hospital under the Doctor's persuance nursing. No tree has been formed of the assailants all now allthough many Police officials came and iinquired and went away.

It is reared that another age of the notorious Mir Khan is setting. God borbid it.

ID PRAYERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year the help and support of a few friends I arranged the Id-prayers at the Esplanade Maidan. Some people raised objections to my actions and declared that they would themselves take up this work and make most satisfactory arrangements. To-day is the 28th. of Ramzan and up till now no arrangements whatsoever has been made by them. My friends advised me to wait no longer for any better arrangement that they would make. I have therefore once agin taken upon my humple shoulders this onerous task, simply because from the religious point of view offering Id-prayers in the open is the best. The Namaz will begin exactly at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday or Saturday as the case may be. Arrangements for prayer sheets, water and water-pots have been. Many gentlemen of the City have helped and supported me in the work, among who are following few: Dr. Seth M.H.M.J.N. Chotani, Syed Ghulam Mohamed Rifai Saheb, Mr. Kasimali Dawood (Sunni Khoja) Moulvi Lutfer Rahman, B. A. (Secy., Y. M. M. A.),. Hakim Fazle Rahim, Moulvi Riaz-un-Noor Siddiqi, Moulvi Saifuddin of "Sultan-ul-Akbar", Peeran Miian Hassan Mian (Secy., Anjuman-I-Ahli Sunnat Jam-at, Bombay) ,Nawab Syed Mohamed Muhteda Khan of Bhopal (Landlord, Bombay), Seth Haji Fatch Md. Minhar (Municipal Councillor, Bombay), Mr. Chowdhury Abdul Ghani, B. A. (formerly of the "Khilafat" 'Comrade' and "Hamdam").

Moulvii Abdul Wahid Ansari Nadivi (late Arabic Translator, "Khilafat")

Yours etc.,

SYED MD. ABDUL YUSUF ISFAHANI

All India Member, Jamiat-Ulema I Hind.

Bombay 22-4-25.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE AT NIPANI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

A conference of the Depressed Class was held at Nipani, a town 14 miles off Chikodi Road Station on the 11th and 12th of April under the presidentship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Ph.D. Bar.-at-Law. Among the prominent persons present were Messrs. Narpurkar, Rajadhaksha, Baburao Jadhav, R Saheb Papanna Jallaya, Shivtarkar, Gangavane, N. T. Jadhav and some vakils from Kolhapur. No sooner the president and his company arrived at this place than they were taken in procession with great pomp to the place of the conference. The 'higher' class people also took active part in the organisation of this conference and hence enthusiasm spread throughout the town. The success of this conference is mainly due to the efforts of Mr. Mauli Joti Ravan, a tobacco merchant and the municipal chairman of Napani and his other friends. He very willingly took the whole management of the conference upon himself and carried out the duties of the Chairman of the Reception Committee very successfully. From the fact that the President and delegates were accommodated in municipal buildings, it can easily be imagined how amity and good-will are gradually spreading among people of all classes in this quarter of the Bombay Presidency.

The address of welcome by the chairman of the Reception Committee, the presidential address and some other speeches brought the first day's proceedings to a close. On the next day the conference again met in the morning and evening when certain resolutions dealing with the problems affecting the welfare and general advance of the Depressed Classes were passed.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Government of Madras have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 10,000, repayable on an equated system of ten annual instalments, with six and a half per cent. interest to the Canara Rice and Saw Mills Limited, Coondapoor in South Canara, under the provision of the State Aid to Industries Act.

A Press Communique issued by the Office of the Publicity Officer, Public Offices, Bangalore, says:—

"The report published in some of the local and Madras papers that the Government are contemplating the closing down of the Iron Works at Bhadravati has no foundation. No such proposal is under the consideration of Government."

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Continued from page 8).

the course of the current year on this head. The money demanded was to be kept in reserve to be applid to the purposes specified as occasion arose. If a larger amount than necessary for the payment of interest was so reserved it would simply mean that the excess if not applied to other purposes on a revision of the estimates would remain in hand and form part of the closing balance of the year. Again if a larger amount than necessary was paid for the reduction of the existing debt the excess would only go to relieve the burden *pro tanto*. In neither case was there any apprehension of the money being lost to the country or being misspent as has been wrongly supposed in certain quarters. The proposed reductions were intended to secure the distribution of the payments in liquidation of the capital debt over a larger number of years than that proposed by the Government and utilize the temporary savings thus effected either to relieve the burden of taxation to some extent or to find money for some deserving object. The choice lay between paying your debt quickly at the expense of some of your immediate wants and relieving to some extent your immediate wants at the expense of prolonging your indebtedness. Expert opinion was by no means settled as to which was the more prudent course to follow but both the Swarajists and the Independents chose to adopt the latter as against the Government proposal to adopt the former.

Let us now follow the debate. The first motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Swarajist) was to reject this grant in toto. But it is not necessary to go into this as Mr. Jamnadas subsequently accepted Mr. Patel's motion as an amendment to his own. The second motion was that of Mr. Patel who asked for a reduction of Rs. 1,13,40,125. Mr. Patel made out his case as follows:—

(a) The rate at which exchange was calculated in the budget on payments to be made in England was 1s. 4d. whereas the market rate of exchange was 1s. 6d. Mr. Patel showed that the amount payable for exchange calculated on the basis of 1s. 4d. exceeded the amount calculated on the basis of 1s. 6d. by Rs. 35,95,000 odd;

(b) The amount provided for redemption of debt in previous years was 4 crores only. But for the current year a sum of Rs. 4,77,50,000 was provided in the budget.

Mr. Patel's proposed reduction was for the total of the difference in exchange and the excess over 4 crores.

Mr. Jinnah's "Statesmanship."

The third motion was that of Mr. Shanmukham Chetty (Independent) who asked for a reduction of the excess over 4 crores only. The other point about the exchange had evidently not suggested itself to him. In the course of the debate however Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas than whom I venture to say there is no abler or more practical financier on the non-official side of the House admitted the soundness of Mr. Patel's contention on the question of the rate of exchange but as he had not himself made the necessary calculation he was unable to say on what basis the budget calculation was actually made. It was subsequently admitted that the rate adopted in the budget was 1s. 4d. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas made a vigorous speech in support of Mr. Patel's motion and Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was equally convinced of it's soundness. It was accordingly arranged that Mr. Jamnadas was to accept Mr. Patel's motion as an amendment to his own and that the motion so amended was to be carried by the Nationalist Party with the result that Mr. Chetty's motion would drop automatically. Mr. Jinnah who was not in his place for sometime previously came in as the division bell was ringing and have the order that the only motion to be supported by his Party was that of Mr. Chetty. I tried to point out to him that there was no difference of opinion on the subject but he dismissed me with the curt remark that they had fully considered the matter in their own meeting and had decided in favour of Mr. Chetty's motion. Mr. Patel's amendment was therefore lost by 43 to 47. The analysis of this voting is interesting. Seven Independents including Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Chetty, K. Rama Ayengar and Kasturbhai all financiers of repute voted with the Swarajists inspite of Mr. Jinnah's injunction. One Independent voted with the Government and four Independents namely Messrs. Jinnah, Rangachariar, Venkatapathi Raju and Mohamed Yakub abstained from voting. Thus it was that one stroke of "statesmanship" directed with "political sagacity" converted a certain and prearranged victory by 48 to 46 into a defeat by 43 to 47 and brought the Swarajists and the Independents suddenly to the parting of ways.

Swarajists are blamed for making up their minds to vote in a certain way without waiting for the debate and listening to the opposite view which has no effect on them howsoever ably and convincingly put on the floor of the House. Here we have the Leader of the Independent Party absent from the Chamber during the greater part of the debate turning up at the last moment and insisting on voting as he had predetermined inspite of the fact duly brought to his notice that stalwarts of his Party like Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and the other gentlemen I have named had been converted in the course of the debate. There is good reason to believe that the question of the rate of Exchange never occurred to and was never considered by the Independent Party. But the fiat had gone forth and could not be recalled.

Time for Drastic Action.

While the voting was in progress I conferred with individual members of the Executive and other prominent members of the Swaraj Party in the lobby and came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for drastic action. Having regard to the nature of the demand and the object of the motions for cuts discussed above I was fully satisfied that the vote of the House on this particular head one way or the other could not affect the tax payer to any appreciable extent. It was indeed a case of six of one and half a dozen of the others. Any little harm that could possibly ensue by the looking up of a larger sum of money than was necessary was in my opinion likely to be more than counterbalanced by drawing the pointed attention of the country to the tyranny of a handful of Independents and to the manner in which they impeded the progress of the solid column of the Swarajists. I accordingly decided to abstain from voting on the motion of Mr. Chetty which by reason of the defeat of Mr. Patel's motion was to be taken up next. The result was an ignominious defeat of the Independents by 14 to 46 despite the fact that a staunch Swarajist had by mistake found his way into their lobby and two non-party men had voted with them. There was some press criticism on this result being announced amidst Swarajist cheers. I am unable to see the point of this criticism. If the Swarajists were right in abstaining from voting, as I have shown they were, I see no reason why they should not have expressed their satisfaction at the result. The next division was taken on the main Government proposition which was carried by 54 to 39. The Swarajists in a body voted against the whole demand. Six Independents voted in favour of the demand the others remaining neutral. The net result of this debate and the voting there on ought to give complete satisfaction all round. The Parties concerned have all gained more than they have lost. The Government lost the honours of the debate but gained its point. The Swarajists lost their motion but gained besides the honours of the debate the accession of three important Independents to their Party. The Independents lost their motion and on top of it three of their important members but gained in "political sagacity." The tax-payer lost some slight temporary relief but gained the valuable knowledge that for true friends devoted to his cause he had to look to the Swarajists and Swarajists alone.

"PRANAVIR" DEFAMATION CASE.

PROSECUTION CASE CLOSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 22.

The criminal case which Mr. Jagapatirao Naidu, Tehsildar of Harda has brought against "Pranavir", the Nationalist Hindi semi-weekly of Central Provinces for defamation under Section 500 I. P. C. and, which is being heard in the court of subdivisional magistrate, Bhainsdhi District Betul has aroused considerable public interest. The prosecution finished its case day before yesterday with the exception that it reserved the examination of the oriental translator, if necessary for a later stage. Mr. Shaligram Dwivedi, pleader for all the three accused, namely Shaiyaal Satidas, Proprietor, Ram Gopal Vidyalankar, Editor and Hiralal Ramchandra Chandak, printer and publisher, had objected to this and also had submitted an application to his effect; but the objection was not allowed by the magistrate. Mr. Ramaprasad Awasthi, pleader for Jagapatirao Naidu, complainant, examined the two witnesses on behalf of the prosecution who said that they know Mr. Jagapatirao Naidu; a poster containing in manuscript the article published in "Pranavir" of 3rd February 1924 against the said Tehsildar was pasted on the Clock Tower in Harda; many people read it and formed an impression that the said Tehsildar was a corrupt officer. They also deposed that "Pranavir" was received in Harda.

The cross examination of the prosecution witnesses was reserved by the defence counsel. Mr. Satidas in his oral statement said to the Court that he was only the proprietor of "Pranavir" and therefore was not responsible for what was published in it. Mr. Ram Gopal Vidyalankar, Editor stated that he had received several articles against the Tehsildar and he published this article for the public good in complete good faith. Hiralal Chandak also pleaded not guilty. The case is now adjourned to 27th April, when the prosecution evidence will be considered.

RAJPIPLA NEWS.

RAJPIPLA, April 22.

The state has appointed a special officer for six months to organize cotton sale cooperative societies in the villages.

Mr. Hormusji Edulji Elavia, who owns four cotton factories in the State has received permission to construct a telephone line between the city and the Pratapnagar Station covering a distance of 10 to 12 miles.

The ruler of Rajpipla has left by special train on the 19th instant on route to Europe.—Free Press of India.

SEVERE THUNDERSTORM NEAR COCHIN.

MADRAS, Apl. 24.

A severe thunder storm with considerable damage to property and life occurred near Cochin. The residence of the Catholic Priest was wholly wrecked and an Indian Christian was killed instantaneously by the fall of a mangoe three. There were also serious injuries to several persons and damages to many houses.—A. P.

Official and Personal

A Conference of the Bhils of Southern Gujerat has been convened for the 6th May under the presidency of Mr. A. V. Thakkar. —Free Press of India.

Mr. T. E. Moir has been appointed member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras in the place of Hon. Mr. R. A. Graham who resigns on 28th instant.

Among the passengers leaving Bombay today for Marseilles and London per P. and O. S. S. "Kaisar-i-Hind are Sir Norman and Lady Macleod, Sir Oswald Bosanquet, Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy, Kumar Digvijayasingh, Maj-General A. C. Godwin, Mr. N. M. Joshi Mr. Irs, C. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Na hai. the Maharajah of Rajpi George Rankin.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY.

SITTING IN RANGOON CONCLUDES.

RANGOON, April 23.

The fourth sitting of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee in Rangoon was held ths morning in the Council Chamber. Mr. U. Set, Acting Commission (Chief Executive Officer) in giving evidence said he was in favour of formation of Advisory Committee, to assist in collection of information but he would first get information on production and wealth and then income and wages. He desired that the condition of the people should first be improved before any attempt was made to improve the economic resources of the country.

The next witness was Mr. C. G. Grantham, Census Superintendent. He said the sudden inauguration of a large statistical bureau would cost a lot. He thought no All-India project of economic census should be taken up just now. Each province should take up such parts of the programme as had a bearing upon their practical affairs. He was not in favour of a general economic survey at present but he would wait at least two generations to let the people become sufficiently educated.

Mr. F. H. Stevenson, officiating Registrar of Co-operative Societies then gave evidence, his examination being confined to the question of the indebtedness of the people.

The fourth witness was Mr. U. Tok Kyi, M.L.A. He said the subjects of the enquiry were not sufficient and he added to the list the following: Standard of living distribution of dealth between the indeginious population and outsiders, transport and an enquiry into national resources but to start work he preferred to proceed with production, wages and indebtedness. Income per head in Burma was poor though better in comparison with that of India. He said the financial drain and foreign rule were the chief causes of indebtedness. He denied that Burmans were spendthrift. He approced of intensive studies being carried out in selected areas. After lunch the Committee held a private conference with local Government officials including Mr. T. Cowper and Mr. S. Smyth which was not open to the Press.

The Committee have concluded their sitting in Burma. They leave for Madras tomorrow.—A.P.

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the resignation of Mr. L. S. Hudson, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency, the local Government in a Gazette extraordinary has called upon the Bombay Chamber of Commerce Constituency to elect, another person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 15th May 1925, and has fixed the following dates in connection therewith:—

Wednesday, 29th April 1925, Nomination of candidates.

Thursday, 30th April 1925, Scrutiny of nominations.

Wednesday, 13th May 1925, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Voting.

Thursday, 14th May 1925, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer. Counting of votes.

Continued from Column 6.

the question and industrial organisations of milk supply and tennary articles supply.

Rs. 25,000.—For buying pasture-lands, for saving cows from the market and contributing a small sum towards the reserve fund. The total Rs. 50,000.

The propagandists that are above mentioned will be very useful for the spread of Khaddar and Swadeshi for the spread of vegiterianism, temperance and the necessity of establishing village panchayats as they shall get ample leisure when there shall not be the cattle market to attend. All persons therefore who are interested in spreading the movement of cow-protection are hereby requested to attend this meeting and help and partake in our work of forwarding this scheme until it comes into a fully working existence.

The Draft Scheme also includes a summary of the reports for the last 19 years of the Goverdhan Sanstha of Wai. Referring to the future programme the Scheme says:

FUTURE PROGRAMME.

The Volunteers of the Sanstha have brought together about the sum of Rs. 8,000 in the Samvat year 1979-80 by preaching in and visiting the parts of the city in and about Bombay, Dadar and Parel on Sundays and other holidays with Khaddar uniforms of the Sanstha, their whole work is being done without the slightest return to them. The day to day existence of the Sanstha is maintained mainly through the efforts of these big and small self-sacrificing band of ever ready volunteers. The present extended activities of the Sanstha will not go on without the helping hand of these direct and active workers. The Sanstha aspires to extend their efforts to all the two hundred Bazars of the Maharashtra to arrest the attention of the reading world through their paper "Gorakshan" and effectively to stem the cattle flow to the slaughter house. Chounde Maharaj will get time enough to tour over and across the Maharashtra Province with this in view only when he will be relieved from the Wai Goverdhan Sanstha by a sufficient arrangement for the maintenance of that Sanstha, of the paper "Gorakshan" and of a sufficient number of propagandists for this purpose. The Sanstha intends to secure or to build a spacious building at Bombay, by securing a permanent fund so as to enable the Wai Goverdhan Sanstha to continue its work without hitch or hindrance. Our duty is to try, it rests with God to reward our efforts in om we put our fullest confidence.

COW-PROTECTION.

A SUPREME NEED.

AN ALL INDIA SCHEME.

The Goverdhan Sanstha of Wai and Bombay have arranged to hold a cow protection meeting in Madhav Bagh on 28th April, when it indends to launch an All-India cow protection campaign. The Sanstha has contemplated the inauguration of a permanent scheme for cow protection, and has accordingly prepared a draft scheme.

After tracing the origin and gradual progress of the cow-protection movement, purely as a humanitarian movement in the beginning and latterly as a religious movement, the scheme refers to the work done by some of the merchant classes of Bombay, the establishment of *pinjrapole* and the early attempts of Mr. Bhide of Nagpur. Then the scheme refers to the later attempts of Chaunde Mahraj of Wai which have made considerable progress during the course of the past 20 years.

The object of the whole movement says the scheme is the maximum protection of cows which consists in succeeding in stopping of the wholesale sales of cattle in the numerous village-cattle bazaars.

Continuing the scheme says:

It needs hardly be mentioned how every social, political or religious movement requires very badly the three-fold machinery of a never ending line of workers at first, a sufficient amount of funds at their disposal afterwards and a sufficiently big mass of literature to voice and bring to a success their cherished cause at last. All public workers have emphasised these three in the past, are emphasising these to-day and will be emphasising these in future. The line of the Popes of The Great Roman Catholics, The Protestants, Lutherns who opposed them, The Great Jesuits who counter-opposed the Protestants the great religious workers' line in India such as the Buddhas, the Jains, the Sanatanies, the Great Mahomedan line of the Khalifas' working at the frontier of the East and West, our own National Congress, Mr. Gokhale's Servants of India Society, Dr. Besant's Theosophical Society all these old and new ones and all institutions attained their partial success only after their incessent resort to the three above mentioned means. If the cow protection movement is also to be based on a sure footing, it cannot be said to have so based unless and until the never ending line of propagandists able to convince the people about the necessity of cow protection, its importance, its possibilities, backed by an incessant production of cow protection literature, and the finance for both these are all ushered into existence. The various political leaders of this country were not sufficiently convinced about the importance of this movement ever before this time, or it can be better put if it is said that their convictions were waiting for ripening. But fortunately at present the Mahatma Swami Shradhananda, Lalaji, Malaviyaji, Mr. Kelker, Dr. Munje, and such other political and religious leaders seem to have determined to pay prompt attention to this question, moreover a prime mover of the Mahatma's vigilence has been put at the head of these affairs. These things subscribe to make it further easy to bring the movement on the above contemplated three-fold efficiency platform. This occasion reminds us of a great meeting held in the Gaiety Theatre some four years ago when the erection of a huge slaughter house at Ratona in the Central Provinces was proposed by the Government and the public wanted to protest against it. Panlit Malaviyaji was present at this meeting and as soon as he explained the necessity of an All-India Cow Protection Organisation promises of a crore of rupees were given in the meeting itself. Malaviyaji thereupon went to Calcutta where people promised another crore in a public meeting. As by now it is a common knowledge that the resolution passed at Belgaum shows the determination of the people to be of a nature stronger than one envinced four years back. Mr. Chonde of the Goverdhan Sanstha explained his method of picketing at the cattle-market with the help of a sufficiently large number of propagandists to Malaviyaji who thereupon observed by way of reply that there shall never be a dearth of money, but even he shall be able to bring together crores of rupees simply by systematising the present expenditure of the Indian Cow-protectionists. In such circumstances it is not impossible for Bombay Presidency to bring together a crore of rupees and similarly Punjab and United Provinces one crore, Rajputana and Hindi Central Provinces one crore, Gujarat one crore, Bengal, Behar, Orissa, Assam Calcutta one crore, Madras and Southern India one crore each. The Scheme being the arrangement of separate provinces for Cow protection movement each of which should be based on the sum of rupees one crore.

THE SCHEME.

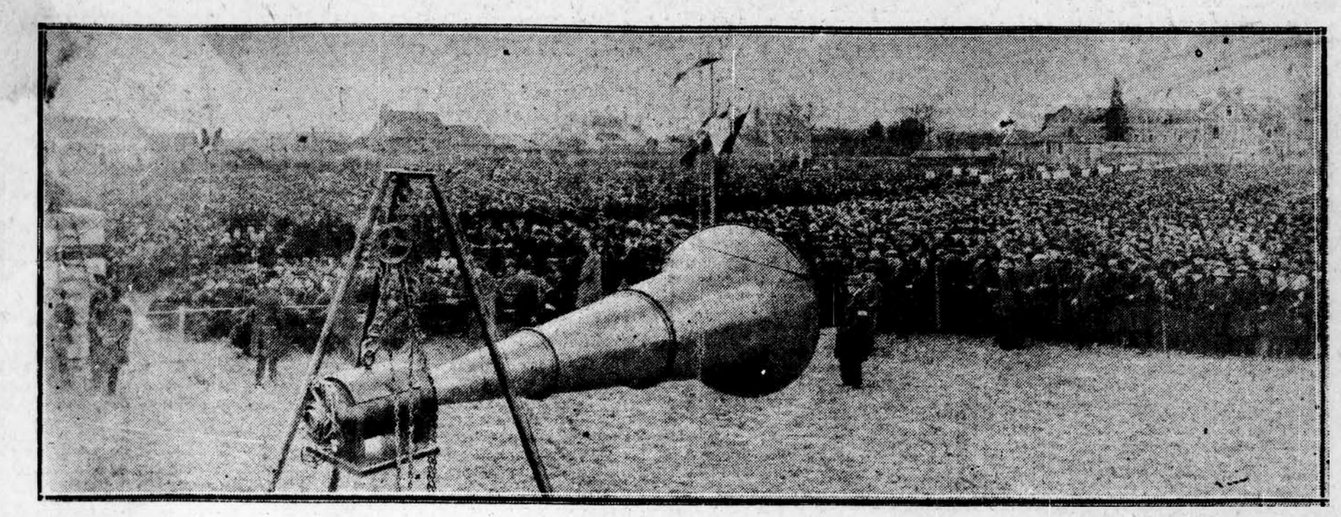
Each cow protection Province should be organised on the basis of a permanent fund of a crore of rupees which amount should be deposited by trustees to be appointed by the Mandal, in Banks. The crore will fetch Rupees 6 lakhs (6,00,000) per year interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. That is, the province will be able to spend Rs. 50,000 per month. The expenditure should roughly be alloted to various heads as follows:

Rs. 20,000.—For maintaining a staff of permanent propagandists paid according to capacity from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per month. About 125 men can be so employed in each province which number will be barely sufficient to influence all the cattle markets in the province.

Rs. 5,000 per month to be spent on cow-protection literature such as newspapers pamphlets song books for the propagandists, and other highly tenchnical essays relating to the question of economics presentation of

(Continued in Col. 8.)

RADIO WONDERS.



Coutesy:—"L'Illustration."

50,000 Parisians gathered at the Stadium to view the wonders of the Radio amplifier

A MEMORY OF BYGONE DAYS.

Courtesy:—"Badische Presse."

Mussolini in 1915—while being arrested in Rome by two police officials.

OIL AND DEMOCRACY.

Mr. E. F. Wise writes in the "New Leader":—

Mr. Page Arnot's study, *The Politics of Oil* (Labour Publishing Co. 2s. 6d. and 1s.), is not only a valuable description of the inter national oil business, but is a timely reminder of the real problems which democracy has now to face.

In the nineteenth century, the extension of the franchise seemed the short cut to the emancipation of the working classes. But now we have become painfully aware that political liberty, so called, is not enough so long as the privileged few control the means by which we live. Mr. Arnot's bookled traces the development of such control, and describes some of its results in the case of oil, a commodity which each year becomes of greater and greater importance. Alike in sea, air and land transport, in industry, and even in some countries in agriculture, oil fuel is becoming the most essential of all raw materials.

But step by step the production, sale and distribution of oil has been gathered into the hands of two enormously powerful capitalistic combines, practically world-wide in their scope, who are exploiting it solely for their own advantage, with a reckless disregard of any other conditions whatever. Well might the Central Profiteering Act Committee say in 1920 "that it is imperative that the Governments of the world should give some attention to it." And many commissions of inquiry in America have come to a similar conclusion.

But the Governments of the world, far from controlling the activities of the oil trusts in the interests of consumers, or curbing their rapacity, have, in pursuit of national aims, encouraged and supported their growth, until now the trusts and their associated financiers control the Governments. Moreover, the announcement last week of a joint concession for Irak oil to the Standard Oil, Shell and one or two other groups, is an indication that when their financial interests require if the Trusts are quite prepared to sink even the semblance of competition and to act together.

The education of the rank and file of the movement in the real nature are strength of the forces which block the transformation of industry to a Socialist basis is of the most vital importance. It is not enough to be indignantly aware of the results of the present system. Exact detailed knowledge of the existing methods and organisation of the capitalist machine must be the basis of plans for its destruction. But the captains of industry, though by no means modest in some directions, are very shy of telling more than they are forced of their operations.

Figures of distributed profits, however, cannot be kept secret. It is interesting to note tha the Royal Dutch has paid dividends calculated at 25 per cent. to 40 per cent. per annum in the last four years on its paper capital, which is somewhere in the neighbourhood of £250,000,000, sterling. But since on several occasions the paper capital has been much swollen by bonus shares issued free to the shareholders, the actual return on the original investment is well over 100 per cent. per annum. These figures, however, are modest compared with the profits distributed by some members of the Standard Oil Group, which reach several hundereds per cent. per annum.

Such is the toll levied by the Rockefellers, the Samuels and the others. Every consumer of petrol, paraffin, kerosene and of the commodities whose transport across the world depends on oil fuel, contributes his share. It is an oppressive tax levied by a self-constituted, uncontrolled and irresponsible group of cosmopolitan oligachs on the whole population of the world.

Yet this is by no means the worst count against them. In Washington, Paris, London, China, Mexico, Iraq and elsewhere their influence has been felt. Repeatedly since the world war ended, the rivalry of competing groups and their attempts for completer domination have exacerbated and endangered international relations. So far the Soviet Government is the only Government that has stood up to them, and in return they have been one of the biggest influence in preventing the settlement between Russia and the rest of the world.

The question is, what is to be the policy of Socialists towards these international capitalist monopolies? Oil is the most instructive example. In a lesser degree the same problem is presented by meat, tobacco, soap and other commodities. The first step must be to get control of the operations of such monopolies and trusts within our own borders.

But national action by itself is not enough, as the abortive efforts of individual American States to control trusts show only too clearly. The time is now ripe for evolving and putting into operation co-ordinated international plans to protect consumers and producers generally against the monstrous activities of these international combines. There are two organisations which can initiate and direct such operations—the League of nations and the Third International. An opportunity of really justifying its existence to many milions of people who want to believe in the League as a great progressive force, but find too little encouragement, is still open to it. Will the League take it or lose it?

DOPING OF INDIAN CHILDREN.

A LONDON PROTEST.

That young mothers in India doped their children so that they should not wake up during the mothers' absence at work, was a statement made at a Birmingham Conference in mail week.

The Conference was under the auspices of the League of Nations Union and the speaker was Mr. Robert Dennison, M. P. His statement, Mr. E. L. Poulton, British workers' deligate to the Governing Body International Labour Office, described as exaggeration.

The International Labour Office, he said, had done something towards helping these people. India had ratified several conventions aiming at improved conditions, and there was no doubt that conditions were improving. There was, however, still an enormous amount of work to be done.

Mr. Dennison urged that it should be the aim of this country to do its utmost to abolish the sweated conditions of labour both at home and abroad.

Mr. Poulton claimed that considerable headway had been made by the International Labour Office in the direction of helping people to a higher and better standard of life.

"We want your support," said Mr. Poulton, "so as to make our organisation achieve what it has set out to do, to bring the backward nations up to the standard of forward nations, so that the forward nations may go onward to the final deliverance from the evils from which the great proportion of mankind is suffering."

Mr. Tom Gillinder said the League of Nations was the finest economic proposition the world had ever had at its disposal, and the International Labour Office was one of the finest supplementary weapons as the disposal of the Trade Union, Co-operative and Socialist Movements.

ARAB DISMISSED.

RESULT OF ANTI-BALFOUR SPEECH,

Following on a speech he made at the protest meeting held at the Mosque of Omar, in Jerusalem, on the day of Lord Balfour's arrival, Hilmi Fatayani, an Arab official, has been dismissed by the Palestine Government.

In his speech, says a Central News wire, he called on the Arab population to boycott the Government and to refuse to pay taxes, as a means of compelling Great Britain to withdraw the Balfour Declaration. The Government had previously warned all Arabs in Government Service, that they would be dismissed if they joined in the protest strike called by the Arab Executive.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, told Mr. John Baker, (Lab. Bilston), in the House of Commons that he was not aware of any additional expenditure having been incurred for the purpose of providing special safeguards for Lord Balfour in Palestine. If there had been any such expenditure it would have been done by the Palestine Government.

DENTAL DISPENSARIES FOR POOR.

QUESTION OF OPENING SOME IN BOMBAY.

The Medical Relief Committee of the Bombay Corporation have submitted the following report with reference to Corporation Resolution dated the 18th December 1924, under which they were asked to report on the Commissioner's lettedated the 17th November 1924 regarding the question of opening dental dispensaries for the poor:—

By Corporation Resolution dated the 26th August 1924, the Commissioner was requested to submit a report regarding the steps he would advise the Corporation to take to alleviate the sufferings of poor people from dental troubles and the cost that would be incurred to open one or two independent dental dispensaries or to make some suitable arrangements in some of the present Municipal dispensaries in the wards inhabited by the poorer classes. Reporting on this the Commissioner, in his letter under reference, states that well lighted rooms suitable for the work of a dental clinic are available between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. at the Municipal dispensaries in Princess Street off Queen's Road and Souter Street, Byculla; that the cost of equipping two dental clinics is estimated at Rs. 5,600 and the recurring expenditure at Rs. 2,400 per annum. In view however of the fact that a scheme for the provision by Government of dental school and hospital is under consideration and on the grounds of efficiency and economy it has been suggested that the Municipality should contribute to this scheme rather than dissipate the funds at their disposal in the support of minor institutions which would probably not be worked to more than half their full capacity and that further provision for dental training and dental treatment will shortly be made in the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital at Parel, the Commissioner thinks that it is open to question whether the provision of two minor dispensaries is necessary of justifiable in the present urgent need for economy. He further states that there can no longer be any question of the magnitude of the part played by remediable oral conditions in the production of minor ailments, chronic disabilities and acute infections which are not infrequently fatal but that to remove such conditions in any substantial section of the population by dental treatment will however entail an enormous expense and that it is therefore desirable that any money that can be made available for the purpose should be invested in schemes from which the maximum return may be expected. In his opinion no such return is likely to accrue from small part-time clinics conducted independently from the organised treatment which the two new dental schools might with advantage be called upon to provide not only in the hospitals to which they will be attached, but in outside subsidiary centres under their control.

The Committee had also before them a letter dated the 7th February 1925, from Dr. J. J. Modi, suggesting that instead of dissipating Municipal funds on minor institutions which serve no useful purpose, the Corporation would do well to utilize that money and more if possible towards its share in the maintenance of the Dental School and Hospital that is to be provided by Government.

The Committee have given careful consideration to the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, and beg to recommend that the Corporation should await the results of the provision made at the King Edward Memorial Hospital for dental clinics. The Committee also recommend that the Commissioner be requested to make arrangements in all Municipal dispensaries for the treatment of dental cases of outpatients by the physicians and surgeons in charge of the existing Municipal dispensaries and also to allow Honorary Dental Surgeons to work at the dispensaries.

A GORAI GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal to draw the attention of the authorities concerned that as there is no police force in the village of Gorai, the "badmashees" of the village go on rioting and fighting among the poor people and do serious harm to them. It was not many days back that a number of poor men were seriously assaulted with the result that one of them died the next day. There is a Fauzdar appointed for the village and as the sea intervenes between his place of residence and the village, the people do not get much help from him. It is high time for the Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District, to make a pucca "Bandobust" and to trace all the badmashees of the village and have them tried and punished accordingly. Yours etc. Gorai, April 22.

"TOM".

JAPAN AND CHINA

INTELLECTUAL LEADERS TO CONFER.

A Pan-Oriental Congress is to be held this autumn in Pekin or Tokio.

"The project," said Mr. S. W. Cheung to a "Daily Herald" representative, "was first discussed between Chinese and Japanese delegates at the League of Nations Assembly in September. We propose to hold a conference between the intellectual leaders of Japan and China, to discuss Eastern civilisation, education, science and art. The question of economic co-operation between the two countries will undoubtedly be the most important question of all. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is taking great interest in the scheme, and has asked to be kept informed of all developments."

CONGRESS AND SPINNING FRANCHISE.

MR. V. J. PATEL ON NEED OF REVISION.

In reply to a question whether there was any movement in this city to send a requisition to Mahatma Gandhi for calling a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for the purpose of revising the Spinning Franchise, Mr. V. J. Patel said:

"I do not know whether there is any move for a requisition to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee. I shall be glad to join any such movement. but I do not wish to take any initiative in the matter. Apart from the question of any requisition, I think it is plain duty of the President of the Congress to convene a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider and review the whole situation. I have already expressed my views more than once regarding the revision of the franchise, and also the national programme. I hold the view that it is a mistake to stake everything on the *Charkha* as Mahatmaji is doing. The National Congress should not only lead the movement outside the Councils, but should also guide and control the activities of the legislature. For this purpose a thorough revision of the programme is essential. Serious attempts must be made to bring under the Congress banner all classes of political thought, and the first requisite for this purpose is the abolition of the Spinning Franchise and the restoration of the old four-anna franchise. The tendency to start separate organisations for political work such as the Muslim League, National Convention, etc., should be checked. In my opinion all organisations that are doing political work, such as the Swaraj Party, the Muslim League, the Khilafat Committee, National Convention, and the Hindu Mahasabha, should merge themselves into the Congress and thus make the Congress a really representative body. The separatist tendency is to be very much deprecated and is a menace to the Congress. I would, therefore, ask the All-India Congress Committee to consider whether it is not possible by some 'give and take' to bring about a national solidarity in the way I have suggested.

"AN OBSOLETE SYSTEM."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your leader in the issue of your paper of the 21st instant regarding the management of mills deserves consideration as much at the hands of mill agents as at the hands of shareholders, both of whom have failed to do their duty, one with interest of the shareholders whose agents they are and the other in their own interest. The reason is obvious. The mill agents have looked to their own interest more than to the interest of shareholders and with their general apathy to the common cause the shareholders have overlooked their own welfare. I do not think this state of things will improve. It is necessary that the law on the subject should be made tight and henceforward the agents should be only Managers and superintendents of mills should take responsibility of shareholders. The superintendent should be a Government nominee and should be under the supervision of the District officer. One need not feel shy of Government control. If gambling with dice requires it, gambling with mills should no less require it. If Bombay mills is the subject of your comments, the Ahmedabad mills are no exception to them. Of course as you say all the comments do not apply to all the mills, but if integrity of the mill management is to be guaranteed and ruin averted the remedy should be drastic and speedy.

Ahmedabad, April 21.

OBSERVER.

THIRD WHEAT FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Third Wheat forecast for 1924-25 shows that the total area now reported is 3,18,83,000 acres as compared with 3,07,31,000 acres revised estimate at this time of last year or an increase of four per cent. The total yield is now estimated at 86,31,000 tons as against 1,00,51,000 tons revised estimate at this time last year or decrease of fourteen per cent. The general condition of the crops on the whole is reported to be fair.—A. P.

Rs. 300/- AS Prizes will be offered BY "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Watch for particulars ON 27th April 1925.

BREUL AND CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

		Ready average quality	Bombay, April 24. Ready Fine.
Bengal	Superfine M.G.	..	..
„	Fine M.G.	..	415/20
„	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Sindh-Punjab	Fine M.G.	..	415/20
„	F.G.M.G.	400/5	..
Punjab-Americans	M.G.	485/95	..
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine M.G.	445	475/80
Nagpur	.. ..	440	475/80
Yeotmal	„ M.G.	435	460/5
Pulgaon	„ „	440/45	465/70
Dhamangaon	„ „	435	460
Amraoti	„ „	425	460
Khamgaon-Akola	„ „	425/430	450/55
Mulkapur	„ „	400	445
Khandesh	„ „	405/10	440
„	F.G.M.G.	385/90	..
Broach	Fine M.G.	..	490/5
„	Fully Good „	..	475
Muthia	Fine „	..	..
„	F.G.M.G.	430/20	..
Dharwar	S.G.	..	..
Coompta	M.G.	..	500/5
Westerns	„	..	460/70
„	H.G.	..	..
Miraj	M.G.	..	505
Cambodia	„	..	530

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	173	276,157	333,484
Central India	485	305,622	287,254
Barsi and Nagar	801	182,936	179,429
Hyderabad-Gaorani	269	91,965	97,538
Berar	347	536,299	590,093
Central Provinces	409	246,313	236,590
Total Oomras	2,484	1,639,322	1,724,388
Dholera	1,559	150,995	139,140
N. W. Provinces	130	129,068	120,466
Rajputana	381	60,724	71,552
Sind-Punjab	179	345,266	298,340
Broach	5,763	329,410	277,446
Coompta & Dharwar	1,985	57,304	103,125
Westerns-Northerns	1 893	40,575	45,131
Coconada	..	1,066	95
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	52	13,177	15,773
Persian	78	3,847	5,353
American	..	9,062	..
Egyptian and African	979	34,853	25,027
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	3,487	819
Total	15,492	2,618,153	2,826,655

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 16th April. This year	Last Year
Europe	2,144	456,817	830,977
Japan & China	20,977	1,268,309	1,173,580
Coast Ports	522	22,634	43,662
Upcountry by Rail	..	9,657	17,435
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	..	46,202	57,638
Total	23,643	1,803,619	2,123,292

HEDGE CONTRACTS.	Delivery	12 Noon	1. p. m.	3. p.m	..	BALES TENDERED ..	Total
F.G.M.G. Bengal	May.	410	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ „	July	412	..	..	..	..	..
„ „ Broach	A.-M.	459	460½/61	459	100		7,000
„ „ „	Jy.-Ag.	466½	466¾/67	466	..		..

GOLD & SILVER.

				Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold, Ready	21	15	0	Silver, Ready ..	70	15	0
Mint Gold, 1st Settlement	21	15	6	Silver, 1st Settlement ..	71	3	0
Mint Gold, 2nd	22	1	0	Silver, 2nd „ ..	71	6	0

REYNOLDS AND GIBSON.

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson in their weekly report, dated, Liverpool, 8th April, state:—

The net result of the week's fluctuations leaves values without very much change since last we wrote, though the movement is slightly in a downward direction. The easier tendency is due not to any real improvement in the situation in the Western Belt, for so far there has been only a very partial relief to the long continued drought, but from pure lack of buying power, absence of business and the beginning of May liquidation, both in this market and on the American Exchanges. It certainly is not an encouraging fact to the "Bull" that the nearer months have so sharply reduced their premium as compared to next crop options, and it is unquestionably a surprising circumstance that tenders should make their appearance as they have done to a small extent to-day on the current month which stands, at ten points under next. It only shows that there is a certain style of cotton about which importers cannot bear to direct to the contract, either because of its undesirable nature, or owing to the fact that the allowances obtained are satisfactory in the present poor state of the spot demand.

The takings by the world continue on a very heavy scale, but as we pointed out last week, this may be more "bullish" on the surface than in actual fact, as it signifies that consumers having supplied themselves freely for their wants, are now not in a position to enter freely into fresh contracts for raw cotton, of which latter a certain amount is also finding its way to the various ports, each of which, including the Continental ones, are in the possession of very considerable stocks. So that whilst temporarily the issuance of very large figures at the end of each week produces an inclination to support values, the effect soon passes away, as no fresh demand makes its appearance.

We hear from America that business in the South has fallen away substantially, and that the enquiry is very much reduced, and though the bare keeps firm owing to the scarcity of many qualities particularly in Texas, there is more pressure in the Eastern States for the shorter stapled Atlantic varieties. With regard to the coming crop, there is a growing feeling that the farmer is likely to extend the acreage, though, of course, this will naturally depend upon the weather conditions during the next few weeks but the purchases of fertilizers have been heavy this past month, which make up in great measure for the backwardness in this respect previously noted, and this certainly indicates that there is a prospect for the full area to be planted. Altogether, at the moment, the market is wearing a tired appearance and is in sore need of fresh stimulus, the best source of which would be an increased demand from the trade.

The local conditions have been mainly distinguished by the easiness we have above referred to, in the nearer positions, and in the steady loss of the premium which this crop holds over next. We have for long held the view that there was no basis for any pronounced premium for the summer positions over next autumn and winter months, and the present movement is no surprise to us. There is still a large interest to be liquidated in the May position, and we look for further weakening here as compared to further months. It would not surprise us at all to see the entire discount at which October stands completely eliminated, and the same process will probably be witnessed in July later on. It is the most satisfactory thing that could happen, considering that merchants here will have to carry fair stocks right through the summer, and possibly into next season and it enables this to be done much more comfortably and safely if discounts ahead are removed.

The parity between here and New York shows but little change, and all favourable occasions have been taken advantage of by those who have purchases here against sales in American to close their transactions. This is, we think, a wise operation. As with 200 points apart there is nothing very much to go for between October and October.

Reports from Manchester indicate a rather slack state of affairs, though the enquiry is still on a large scale. A feeling of confidence in current rates is probably required before buyers become more enterprising, though all the efforts that are being made by those concerned to bring down the cost of production are successful to any degree, this would speedily result, we believe, in a distinctly larger business, and we can only hope that some progress may be made in this direction.

It will be gathered from the foregoing remarks that we rather look for a sagging tendency in the immediate future, even though we believe that for the long shot the "bullish" side is the more attractive, but there are so many unsettling factors at the moment, and the lack of enterprise is so conspicuous, it appears to us that as liquidation in the near month progresses it will be at the expense of values. Should this bring about a fall in next crop options of any moment, we think that it would certainly be well to take advantage of this by purchasing positions like next January round the 12½ basis.

WIRE OF MESSRS A. NORDEN AND CO.

BOMBAY, April 24.

Messrs. Ratibal and Co., have received on Friday, the following cable from their friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. of New York:

"Heavy liquidation light rain Oklahoma and north-west Texas. Fear probabilities of rains Central Texas."

Their other New York friends wired: "Some rain Texas. Market weaker."

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, April 24.
Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.

Description.	Ready A/May	J/Aug.	
1924/1925 Crop			
Broach M. G. F. G.	..485/87	4601/2	4661/2
Oomra M. G. Fine	..445/55		
„ M. G. Black leaf.	..425/35		
Bengal M. G. Fine	..425/27		
„ M. G. F. G.	..410/12	410	4.3
Khandesh Black leaf	..380/85		
Khandwa/Sanavad	..400/430		
Jalna/Auragangabad	..380/410		
Harda	..445/55		
Ujjain	..440/50		
Parbhani	..430/40		
Purna.	..440/45		
Nander.	..445/50		
Barsi/Kurdoorwadi	..380/405		
Wardha/Warora	..465/70		
Nagpur	..470/75		
Katol	..470/80		
Adoni	..460/65		
Sindh/American	..485/95		
Sangli/Miraj	..485/90		
Bagalkot	..460/65		
Coompta	..480/85		
Tirupur	..525		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to-date 23-4-25 ..	8519000	6320000
„ Yesterday do ..	8000	8000
Exports to date do ..	7317000	4932000
Stock at Ports 17-4-25 ..	799000	566000
„ Interior Towns. do ..	626000	506000
„ Liverpool do ..	1080000	599000
Visible Supply 15-4-25 ..	3283000	2042000
Quantity in Sight do ..	1337000	1053000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
15492	2818153	2826655.	2908189

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 16th April.

1924-25	1923-24
9657	17703

Total Stock in Bombay on 16-4-25 8,97,694 B/s
Last year—9,11,250 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st Sept. to 20th April

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe ..	460411	842240	591011
China ..	180162	144265	278070
Japan ..	1112404	1045431	1181725
Coast-Ports	23240	43062	38718
Total ..	1776217	2075598	2089524
Afloat in harbour			
Europe ..	2639	18135	9188
China Japan & Coast ports	40585	27454	121038

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper.
71-5-0	22-0-0	67-14-0

Remarks:—1-15 p. m. Yesterday New York closed 38 to 48 down and Liverpool 7 to 4 down.

The local market is dull but steady with Broach at Rs. 460½/61 for April/May, Rs. 467/- for July/August, and Rs. 409/10 and Rs. 412/13 for May and July Bengals.

Opinion: We refer our friends to our Weekly Report which is being published to-day.

Ready Cotton: There was only moderate demand yesterday.

Sampin: Yesterday Sampin closed at 307.10 for April, 312.90 for July and 311.50 for October these prices being. 10 down, .30 up and .70 down respectively.

Ramzan Id: This festival falls to-morrow and in consequence our Office will be entirely closed and this Report will not be published.

Marwadi Bazar Fri. 3.30 p. m. Market:—Weak.

Broach April/May Rs. 459 July/August. Rs. 465. Bengal May. Rs. 400 July Rs. 412.

MESSRS SYMINGTON AND SINCLAIR.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

8th April, 1925.

RUBBER.

Since our last report the market for Rubber has become steadier. An easier tone on Friday carried prices about a half-penny below those we quoted last Thursday, but from that point a slow but steady recovery has taken place. At the moment values show an advance of 1/4d. per lb. on those quoted in our last weekly report.

A steady stream of trade orders is maintained for spot and near Rubber. Special marks and grades are in demand and for difficult to find, the better kinds of Brown Crepes being particularly scarce. The trade demand is still concentrating on Rubber on the spot, or for delivery up to June.

The London Stock again shows a big reduction this week, namely, 1,502 tons. At 16,517 tons the stock is now lower than it has been for six years. With the trade demand referred to above, good deliveries for several weeks to come seem assured, and so long as the London price remains on a shipping parity with New York as it is at present, there is every likelihood of continued buying here for American account.

The Malayan shipments for March are cabled as 26,500 tons, whereof 20,800 tons to U. S. A. and 2,400 tons to the United Kingdom. Foreign Imports were 13,400 tons. In March, 1924, the total shipments were 22,294 tons, and Foreign Imports 8,269 tons. The heavy shipments last month are stated to have come largely out of dealers' stocks in Singapore, which are now estimated at 10,000 tons, against 16,900 tons three months ago.

After being easier towards the end of last week, the Singapore market comes firmer with only small offerings.

New York quotes 42 1/8 cents buyers of Ribbed Smoked Sheets on the Spot (flat parity 1/9 1/8), a rise of 1 1/8 cents on the week.

We give below a record of business done yesterday and this morning, with prices current at 12 noon to-day:—

FIRST CREPE

	Business done.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Spot	1/8 1/4	1/8 1/4	1/8 3/8
April	1/8 1/4	1/8 1/4	1/8 3/8
May	1/8 1/4 1/8 3/8	1/8 3/8	1/8 1/2
June	1/8 1/4 1/8 3/8	1/8 3/8	1/8 1/2
Apl/June*	—	1/8 3/4	1/8 1/2
Jul/Sept.*	1/7 5/8 1/7 7/8	1/7 3/4	1/7 7/8
Oct/Dec*	—	1/6 5/8	1/6 7/8

RIBBED SMOKED SHEET

	Business done.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Spot	1/8 1/8 1/8 1/4	1/8 1/4	1/8 3/8
April	1/8	1/8 1/8	1/8 1/4 1/8 3/8
May	1/8 1/8	1/8 3/8	1/8 3/8 1/8 1/2
June	1/8 1/8	1/8 3/8	1/8 3/8 1/8 1/2
Apl/June*		—	1/8 3/8 1/8 1/2
Jul/Sept*	1/7 1/2	1/7 7/8	1/7 3/4 1/7 7/8
Oct/Dec*	1/6 5/8	1/6 3/4	1/6 5/8 1/6 7/8

*Equal Monthly quantities.

In accordance with the Resolution of the Committee of the Rubber Trade Association of London, the Rubber Market (Sale Rooms and Offices) will be closed from Thursday evening, 9th inst., till Tuesday morning 14th inst.

Stock.—The following figures give the movements of Rubber in the Port of London for last week, and for the corresponding weeks six and twelve months ago:—

Week ended 4th Apl., 1925. Landed 870 tons. Delivered 2,372 tons. Stock 16,517 tons.

Week ended 4th Oct., 1924. Landed 1,123 tons. Delivered 1,895 tons. Stock 43,238 tons.

Week ended 5th Apl., 1924. Landed 1,119 tons. Delivered 1,458 tons. Stock 55,134 tons.

Sago Flour.—Quiet. April/May and June/August 14/10 1/2 sellers.

Tapioca.—Steady. Flake, June/July 18/6 c.i.f. London. June/July 18. and July/August 18/3 sellers c.i.f. Havre. Seed, May/July 17/6 sellers.

Pepper.—Quiet. Black Singapore, March/May and May/July 5 1/4d. sellers. F. A. Q., March/May 51/4d. value c.i.f. Lampong, April/June 5d. sellers. August/October 4 7/8d. sellers. Muntok, March/May 9d. buyers, May/July 9 1/8d. buyers.

Cloves.—Easier. March/May 9 5/8d. sellers.

Desiccated Cocoanut.—Quiet. Spot, Fine 40/3; Medium 40/9. Combined, March/April 88/9 sellers. April/May 88/3 sellers.

Ginger.—Quiet. Japan, Spot 100. March/April 82/6 c.i.f. London or Hamburg. Cochin, Fair Washed Rough, Spot, 102/6. African Ordinary, Spot 65. March/April 60.

Palm Kernel.—Firmer. April/June £20 11s. 3d. ex quay Liverpool. April/June £20 12s. 6d. ex ship Hull.

NO SIGN YET.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

One of the numerous addresses presented to me in the South contains the following remarkable sentence.

"Though you have cried halt at Bardoli, we still cherish the hope that you will, in the near future, lead us to the battlefield, wherein we shall all subdue our differences in our fight for Swaraj, with the pure and unsullied weapon of non-violent mass Civil disobedience, without which, it is wellnigh impossible to attain Swaraj from the hands of an unwilling and greedy nation, whose imperialism is nothing but ruthless exploitation."

There is here a slight disappointment over the Bardoli decision. I know that many thought at the time, and still think, that the Bardoli decision was a political blunder of the first magnitude and showed my utter unfitness for political leadership. In my opinion, however the Bardoli decision was a great service I rendered to the country. It showed on my part, not lack of political judgment, but abundance of political foresight. The lessons that we have learnt since were well-worth learning. If we had then earned a cheap victory, it would have cost us dear, and British Imperialism would have consolidated itself with fresh vigour. Not that it is not consolidated enough now. But the consolidation then would have been far more effective.

Critics may say this is all argument based on probability. And so it is. But for me the probability borders on certainty. Any way, the Bardoli decision enables me to hope for a day not far distant, when a fight will become a great probability. Any fight now to be undertaken must be a fight to the finish. But I must freely confess that there is nothing today on the Indian horizon to warrant the hope of early mass Civil disobedience. For one thing, there are not enough workers for organising such a struggle. It requires closer touch with the masses than we have yet shown ourselves capable of. It needs greater, warmer and continuous service of and identification with the masses than we have yet felt desirous of. We must feel and be one with the masses before we can expect successfully to lead them to a paceful victory. Indeed when we have arrived at that stage, mass Civil disobedience will hardly be necessary. But we must have that confidence in ourselves. Today I, at any rate, have none. Any attempt at the present moment at mass Civil disobedience must result in undisciplined sporadic violence which will be put down the instant it breaks forth. But Civil disobedience does not admit of any violence or countenancing of violence directly or indirectly. The spinning wheel is undoubtedly designed to bring about that peaceful and calm atmosphere of solemn determination. It is the symbol of social service of the highest order. It is the current to bind the masses to us national servants. It is a precursor of conscious co-operation on a scale hitherto unknown to the world. If the wheel fails, it means blank despair and starvation for the masses. Nothing can so quickly put the masses on their legs as the spinning wheel and all it means. It is resistless in its march. It is innocence personified. It adds dignity to the poverty of the masses because it relieves it of its worst features. The wheel is making progress but not rapid enough for our purpose—not even for bringing about exclusion of foreign cloth from the country.

But there is no cause for despair. The wheel will weather many a storm and will come through them all scatheless. And as I have no other means but truth and non-violence for fighting India's battle for freedom, I must swear by it. Though, therefore, mass Civil disobedience is practically an impossibility individual Civil Disobedience is a possibility at any time. But even that time is not yet. There are too many dark and threatening clouds on the horizon that threaten to overwhelm us from within. The faith of the out and out believes in Charkha, removal of untouchability and Hindu-Muslim Unity has still to be tested to warrant a positive knowledge of who is who.—"Young India."

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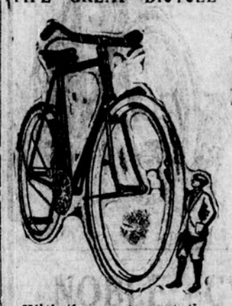

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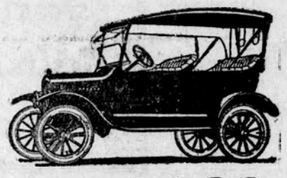

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The "Jam-e-Jamshed" in the course of an editorial writes:—

"After the Great War when Turkey was dismembered, one of its rich provinces, viz. Palestine was assigned to England as a mandatory power together with Iraq. Syria went to the French. Some wealthy Jews in England, who through their cheque books control the chanceries of more than one European countries, conceived the idea of making Palestine a home for their co-religionists. There is no doubt that Jerusalem originally belonged to the Jews. So has India belonged to the Bhils, Santhals and Gonds. The Aryans are historical intruders. But the religious maniacs forget that the world has not remained stationary. Time has made India Aryan. And Jerusalem is as much holy in the eye of Islam and Christianity as Judaism itself. This basic fact was ignored and a harebrained scheme hatched in England to make Palestine an asylum for all the tatterdemalion Jews of the world. The Jews themselves were not very keen on the idea. And as for the allies of Britain, especially France were concerned, they were exceedingly cold. The local Jews of Palestine positively opposed the suggestion from selfish motives. However, Lord Balfour was determined. He wanted to have a university and the rest of it to mollycoddle the Jews. The scheme was as preposterous as that of shipping away the hundred thousand Parsis of India to Persia and settling them there as their original home and that too in double quick time. Indeed the Parsi "restoration to Persia" was mentioned in this connection in Europe as an absurdity equalled only by the "Jewish Home" project of Balfour."

After referring to the fiasco of Lord Balfour's visit to Palestine, the paper proceeds:—

"A section of the British press were not speaking the truth when they told the Zionist Societies that the whole civilised world was behind them to make Palestine a national home for the Jews. Palestine can become the centre of Judaism only with the British support. It can remain so under the same conditions of 'force majeure' and no other.

It seems possible that with these lively experiences the British Ministry will now change its mind. It has ample reason for doing so. For it has received warning from a quarter which touches the pocket, the most sensitive limb, of a Britisher. The General Manager of the British Cotton Growing Association has reported that the prospects of cotton growing in Palestine are nil. A large part of the country is arid and there is little labour. Jewish immigrants do not take to agriculture. Refugees from Russia, filthy and penniless, act only the Bania in their new home in Palestine. Hence it is possible that commercial possibilities being a vanishing quantity, the British may evacuate the country sooner than expected.

The most noteworthy lesson which the Palestine Jewish fiasco has for us in India is the patriotism with which the Christians joined the Moslems in their protest against inroads on national solidarity. It is so also in Egypt. India alone presents the spectacle of religious bigotry. And India has the largest total of Islamic brotherhood."

LORD BALFOUR IN PALESTINE.

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS.

Mr. Lovat Fraser writes as follows in the "Sunday Pictorial":—

The comic procession of Lord Balfour to the "national home" of the Jews in Palestine, guarded by horse, foot, artillery, armoured cars and aeroplanes, makes me wonder whether history will ever be allowed to learn the full truth about that illustrious statesman, who has so often skilfully concealed his mistakes. What is the secret about his zealous advocacy of Zionism, which is repudiated by most of the Jews of the world? Lord Balfour had a large share in pressing the decision to attack in Gallipoli, though he held no official position at the time. He was one of the strongest supporters of the advance to Bagdad, against the advice of Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener. Under him the Admiralty went to sleep in the middle of the war. The British taxpayers, although they do not know it, owe to him more than to any other man the burden of Palestine and Mesopotamia. He led his party to the most disastrous defeat it has ever known in modern times. Yet he is by common consent the foremost of British statesmen today, and it was Balfour who said "Fight on" in that Black Week in South Africa when even the Generals blanched. With half the truth smuggled out of sight, how will history ever arrive at an impartial verdict about such a man, whom the nation rightly esteem *for the best that is in him?*

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MRS. LLOYD GEORGE'S NECKLACE.

REPLY TO A SOCIALIST ATTACK.

Mrs. Lloyd George addressed the following letetr in mail week to the Editor of the *Daily Herald* from 10, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea :

Sir,—In to-day's *Daily Herald* you make an offensive attack on me, or rather, through me, on Lord Oxford and my husband, in connection with the report that I had lost a necklace supposed to be valued at £1,000. I have already contradicted the report as to the value, and publicity has been given to that contradiction in every paper except yours. It suits you rather to repeat the misstatement.

If you are curious as to the real value of my lost necklace, I can enlighten you. It was not worth one-fortieth, and probably not one-fiftieth of the gift made to your leader when he was Prime Minister by one of his capitalist friends. I have no recollection that, at the time of that princely gift or since, you have rebuked Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as you do Lord Oxford and my husband, on the proof that transaction gave of the betrayal of his class and the abandonment of the simple tastes of his youth. If that example of your partiality as a censor does not suffice I can quote a few more from your own political household which are much better illustrations of your theme than my overvalued necklace.

Most of my pearls were given me from time to time by my husband out of his earnings as a journalist since he left office. Is it a crime for him to earn high fees for writing? If he is to be arraigned for this offence, many of the most prominent Socialist leaders—ex-Ministers and others—ought to be in the dock with him.

In fine, had you not better cleanse your own stable first before you undertake to sweep the dust on the Liberal floor?

Yours faithfully,

MARGARET LLOYD GEORGE.

P. S.—I shall be obliged to you for the courtesy of the same prominence in your paper for this correction as you have accorded to the statement.

Following the receipt of Mrs. Lloyd George's letter the *Daily Herald* made the following communication to a news agency :

"The correction from £1,000 to £600 as the value of the necklace appeared in our issue of Saturday. We apologise to Mrs. Lloyd George for having forgotten our original revision of the estimate. It does not, however, in any way affect our argument."

"WHITE MAN'S BURDEN."

LORD LEVERHULME ON "FATUOUS POLICY" IN NIGERIA.

In an adderss on Nigeria—his first speech since his tour—Viscount Leverhulme, presiding at the annual meeting of the London Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society at Cannon-street Hotel, referred to the "fatuous policy" existing in Nigeria under "a bureaucratic and autocratic form of Government."

"You go to Nigeria," he said, "and although you are an Englishman you will be going to a country where no Englishman is allowed to purchase from a willing native freehold land. It is prohibited by law. You will not be allowed to lease land from a native for longer than a limited period fixed by the Government.

"The white man is looked upon to pay the taxes. He has to pay them as assessed by a Council on which the elected members are so small in number that they have never been able to outvote, in order to secure the wishes of the community, the Government representatives. If you go to Nigeria you will find the Establishment has nothing to do with the laws but obey them, and nothing to do with the taxes but pay them."

He was not laying blame on any Government, nor on any Governor-General or Government official. They obviously discharged fully and whole-heartedly their duties in carrying out the regulations of the Home Government, and he believed they would welcome perfect candour and sincerity in pointing out the fatuous policy preventing the native from selling his freehold land to the white man.

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I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but an ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in conection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advetised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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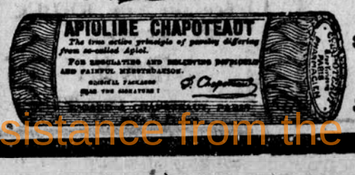

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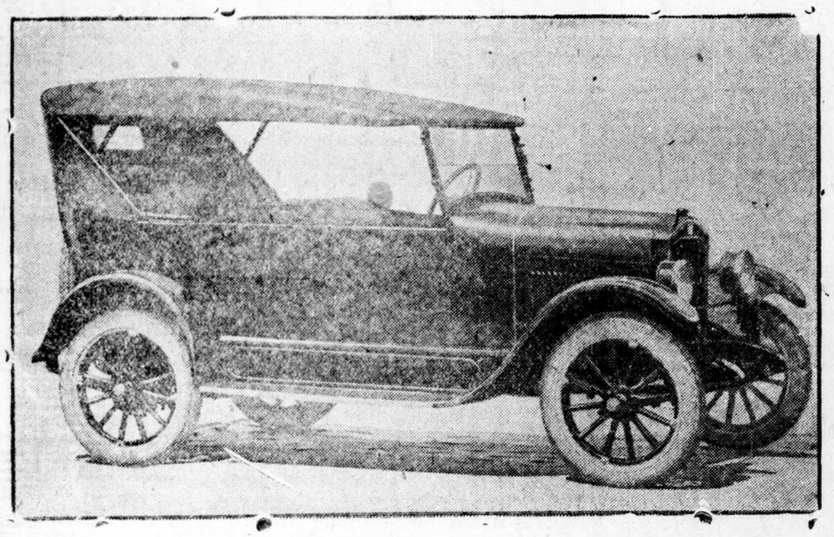

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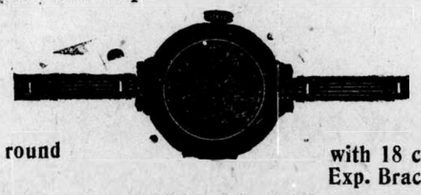

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